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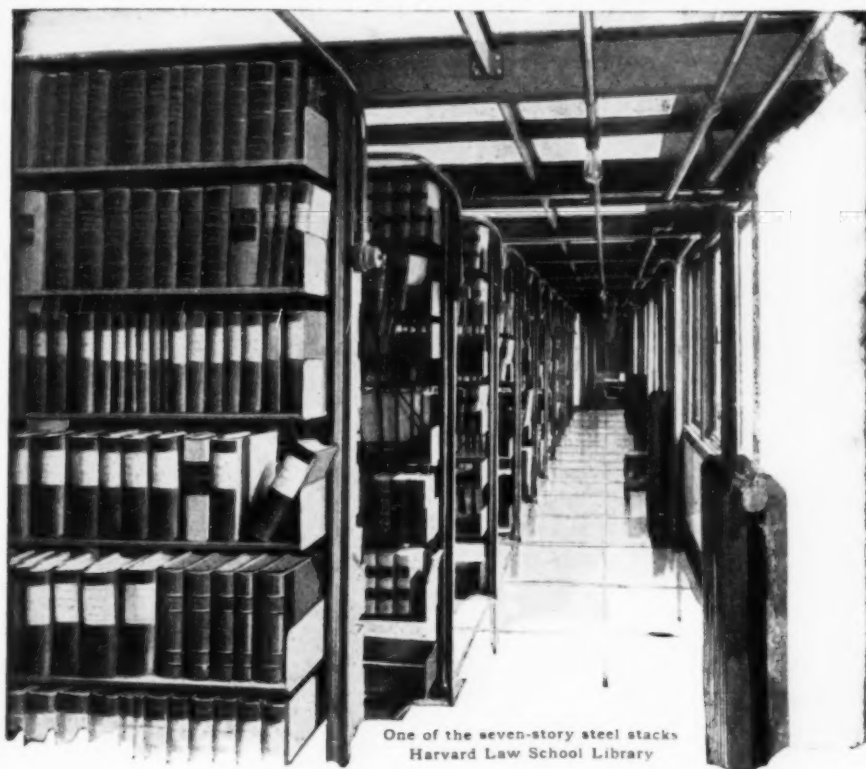
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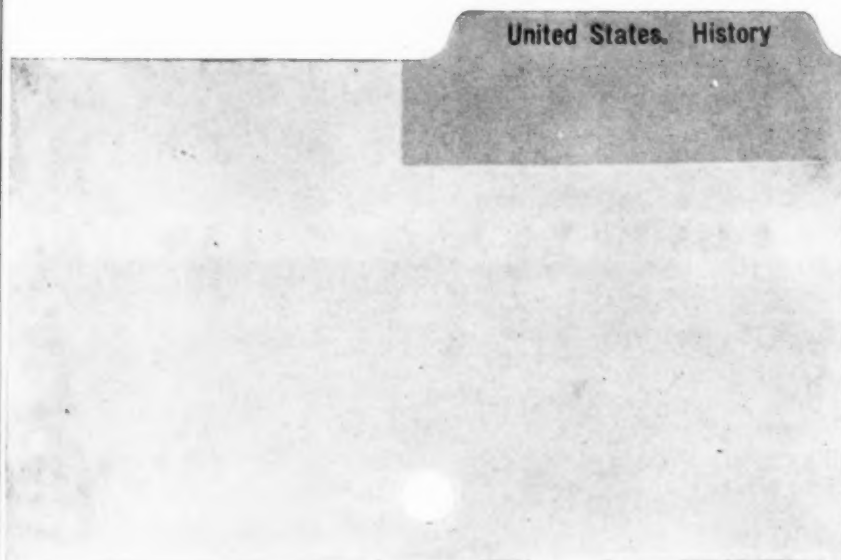
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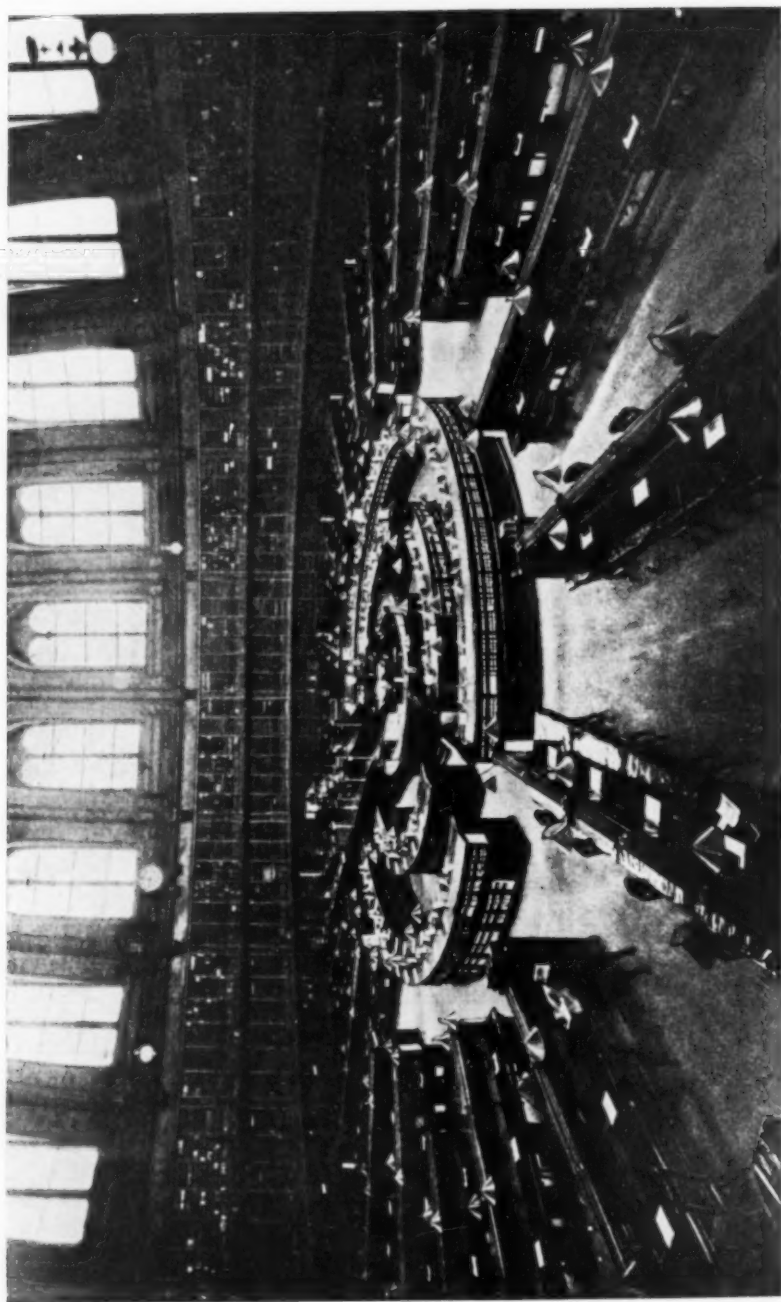
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 38

OCTOBER, 1913

No. 10

THE death of Josephus Nelson Larned, at the ripe age of seventy-seven, removes from the library profession one of its honored elders. Although he did not come into library work from his earlier calling as a journalist until he was past forty, for twenty years from 1877, the year after the new library movement began, until 1897, he served Buffalo as chief librarian in a system which developed under his charge from a minor semi-public library into one of the foremost public library systems in cities of second rank; and the prominence which he earned in this second period of his life was recognized by his election to the presidency of the A. L. A. in 1893-1894. Mr. Larned was always the scholar, and even during his busy librarianship he found time to prepare his important and voluminous reference work, "History for ready reference," which has been one of the most important tools in library service ever since. After the score of years as librarian, he retired from the profession for scholastic work; and his pen has been prolific in books of history, bibliography and ethics. His sterling character endeared him most to those who knew him best, and in his relations as executive in the great library system he did all sorts of good work. Though he has been little known to the younger members of the profession who have come into its ranks within the past sixteen years, he will always be remembered with respect and affection by those who had the honor and pleasure of acquaintance with him.

ANOTHER effort is to be made to secure an adequate library representation from America at the Leipzig exposition by an A. L. A. special committee, appointed at the instance of the committee on international relations, of which Mr. Frank P. Hill is chairman. While the strained feeling among the peoples of Europe seems for the present to prevent successful international gatherings except in the smaller neutral countries, so that the hope of an international conference of librarians at Leipzig next year has been given up, there is no reason why American librarianship should not be adequately represented in the exposition and a representative delegation of Americans be present at the national meeting of German librarians in June,

to which they are cordially invited. Mr. Hill's committee is now sending out a circular of inquiry to the leading libraries asking to what extent they will be prepared to participate in a library exhibit, and we hope that the replies may be sufficiently general and favorable to enable the committee to make a good showing. German librarians seem in these latter days to be not only ready to agree to adopt the most modern library methods, but, as Dr. Schwenke's visit proved, to appreciate the American development in this direction. There is perhaps no field in which American coöperation can just now be more helpful, as German librarians are paralleling American development in inter-library loans and union catalogs and the increase of facilities to scholars.

At the beginning of September the Library Association of Great Britain will hold its annual conference at Oxford, and Mr. Henry R. Tedder, one of the organizers of the L. A. U. K. in 1877, and ever since a close friend of many American librarians, sends a special request that American librarians will by their presence in considerable numbers help to make this gathering notable in its extent and character. Those American librarians who are planning a European visit for next year will do well to plan to be present at one or the other of these meetings, if they cannot stretch their journey to include both.

THE publication of the eighth edition of Mr. Dewey's decimal classification, and the fact that a number of subdivisions of the D. C. have been separately worked out raise anew the important question of standardization vs. up-to-date character. For instance, there has recently been worked out by Mrs. F. H. Ridgway, of the Berea College Library of Kentucky, a special classification of agriculture, in which the compiler has had the help of a number of high agricultural authorities. It has been the intention of Mr. Dewey to work out a scheme for the 630s, but its completion and publication have again been postponed to the ninth edition, which possibly may be published within the present year. Meantime agricultural libraries have multiplied with the growth of agricultural colleges, to the

braries has been a feature of the recent A. L. A. conferences. For those libraries which had adopted the decimal classification a special classification minutely subdivided is imperatively necessary, and Mrs. Ridgway has done good service in providing such a tabulation, which is printed elsewhere. Mr. Dewey has been on the alert to adopt new suggestions for subdivisions under such subclassifications wherever they seemed to fit in, and it is to be hoped that the agricultural subdivisions alluded to may serve this purpose. If it does not, and there is to be something better in the ninth edition, a serious dilemma will be presented within the D. C. itself; and this is likely to happen in other fields. Librarians must then choose between the standard subdivisions and those which they have already put into practice, and different ones will solve the dilemma differently. We would suggest that those who have need to make more minute subdivisions of the D. C. in any department should communicate first with Mr. Dewey, and endeavor to fit in their plans with his. There must necessarily be no little independent classification and subdivision, and this has especially been the case on the continent of Europe, where the Brussels Institute has worked out a very elaborate scheme, going into great detail in several fields.

It is of course true that statistics and "efficiency" methods may be pushed too far; and it is against this extreme that Miss Hitchler lifts up her voice in a paper elsewhere printed. Certainly efficiency should not disregard the human factor, for this would ultimately be the most inefficient use of the most useful of machines—to say nothing of higher considerations. On the other hand, the study of efficiency in libraries has very great importance, and first of all such study should be directed to health conditions in the staff, the efficiency of the human mechanism itself. After this comes the adaptation of the individual worker to his or her best work, or *vice versa*, the adaptation of the work to the individual. A statistical report of results is peculiarly difficult where the human factor is involved; nevertheless, there ought to be some methods of report which can at least make comparison among libraries more possible. To this we hope increasing attention will be given in the near future.

DURING what the newspapers sometimes call the "silly season," of hot weather vacancy, the clever "Librarian" of the *Boston Transcript* has this year been discussing with his readers "The worst hundred books," taking title and text from Mr. Crothers' essay in his last collected volume. Neither Mr. Crothers nor Mr. Pearson is using the phrase in Mr. Anthony Comstock's sense, for that would be only a fresh catalog of objectionable literature which would serve as a practical guide to salaciously minded readers. Nor are they making an *index expurgatorius* of books forbidden by any school of religion or ethics. It is in fact difficult to say just what they have in mind, and they admit that the solution or definition of "worst books" must be largely a matter of the personal equation of the reader. The number is legion of books that are not worth while, of those commonly spoken of as "trash" or "wash," and it is more than doubtful whether time can be usefully given to discussing them when the time would be saved by simply ignoring them. Mr. Crothers himself in his essay gave some pages to showing that such a book which he quoted at length was not worth quoting—and he proved his case.

A NEW feature of specialization in library training is developed in the scheme worked out by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in connection with the University of Wisconsin. This is a twelve months' course of instruction in "Library administration and public service," in which the teaching and practice resources of the commission and of the university will be happily combined with the purpose of supplying library workers specially trained for legislative and municipal reference work and sociological or business libraries. The leading thought is to emphasize knowledge of the subject rather than library technique, yet to furnish sufficient theoretical knowledge and practical experience of standard library methods to give good equipment for the best service. It is pointed out in the announcement of the commission, by the quotation of specific instances, that many positions at good salaries are seeking both men and women of the right quality and experience. The scheme is most interesting and promising, and is fresh evidence that the library profession, like the medical and legal professions, is already achieving that degree of importance of which specialization is at once proof and result.

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By THEODORE W. KOCH, *Librarian, University of Michigan*

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Director and principal librarian's office. This, of course, is purely administrative, but of its history and occupants we shall have more to say further on.

Printed books. This, the largest department of the Museum, is the one that concerns us chiefly. The annual increase is about 50,000 volumes, which is practically the size of the original collection of Sir Hans Sloane. While statistics of the size of the largest libraries are misleading, and certainly are unreliable for purposes of comparison, yet it may safely be said that the British Museum contains (inclusive of pamphlets) between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 volumes. The total amount of shelving in the Printed Book Department is about 46 miles.

Manuscripts. The manuscript department contains nearly 60,000 volumes besides charters, seals and papyri. Housed in this department are the manuscripts collected by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, as well as those gathered by Robert Harley, the Earl of Oxford. It is especially rich in papyri and illuminated manuscripts. A number of precious manuscripts came to the Museum from the Royal Library, including the Codex Alexandrinus. In recent years there have been added the Stowe manuscripts purchased from Lord Ashburnham and 450 volumes of the Duke of Newcastle's papers.

Oriental printed books and manuscripts. Established in 1892. Many books entered in the General Catalog are shelved in this department, as, for example, the various editions of Omar Khayyam. There are separately

printed catalogs of the books and manuscripts in Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Coptic, Ethiopic, Hebrew, Hindustani, Japanese, Persian, Sanskrit, Syriac, Turkish, etc.

Coins and medals. Like some of the other departments, this had its origin in the Cotton and Sloane collections. It is now arranged in sections devoted to Greek, Roman, medieval, modern English and Oriental specimens. In 1872, £10,000 were spent on the finest Greek and Roman specimens of the Wigan collection.

Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities. The nucleus came from the material acquired at the capture of Alexandria in 1801. The Layard, Rawlinson and George Smith collections proved valuable acquisitions. The department is rich in cuneiform tablets.

Greek and Roman antiquities. Contains rich collections of inscriptions, sculpture, vases, bronzes, coins and medals, gold ornaments and engraved gems, terra cottas, and miscellaneous objects illustrative of Greek and Roman life.

British and medieval antiquities and ethnography. Dates from 1866 and in it are included all works of this class found in the British Isles, together with such as throw light upon life of the middle ages. Many valuable additions were acquired from the Christy and Slade collections. The Waddesdon Bequest Room contains artistic treasures from the country house of the late Baron Ferdinand Rothschild, a trustee of the Museum.

Prints and Drawings. This is one of the most complete collections of its kind. The material is arranged in schools according to different styles of national art, and includes many original drawings of the old masters, etchings and engravings by noted artists. A sub-department of oriental prints has recently been created.

The department of Natural History, which is subdivided into the departments of Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Zoology and Entomology, is housed in a separate group of buildings in Cromwell Road, South Kensington, built in 1880-83.

Accessions to the department of printed

books come by copyright, by purchase and by donation or bequest. "The amount available for purchase, although it has always been inadequate," says Mr. R. A. Peddie with commendable pride, "has nevertheless sufficed for the gathering together of a mighty collection of books unequalled anywhere in the world. The collection of each country's literature on the shelves of the British Museum is finer and more complete than is to be found anywhere else outside the walls of its own national library."

READING ROOM

The use of the Reading Room is restricted to the purposes of research and reference. Application for admission must be made in writing, and the applicant must specify his profession or business, residence, and the particular purpose for which admission is sought. All applications must be accompanied by a written recommendation from a householder, given on personal knowledge of the applicant, certifying that he or she will make proper use of the Reading Room. No persons are admitted for the purpose of preparing for examination, of writing prize essays, or for the purpose of consulting current directories. Tickets are usually granted for six months at a time, are not transferable and are subject to withdrawal. A ticket for a day or two will be issued on personal application at the Director's office. No person under twenty-one years of age is admissible except under a special order from the Trustees.

The following table shows the growing use made of the Reading Room since its occupancy of the new quarters in 1858.

| Year | Readers | Daily Average | Volumes supplied to Readers |
|------|---------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 1858 | 122,103 | 424 | 312,897 |
| 1860 | 127,763 | 437 | 392,571 |
| 1865 | 160,271 | 349 | 353,247 |
| 1870 | 98,971 | 338 | 460,305 |
| 1875 | 105,310 | 360 | 582,269 |
| 1880 | 133,842 | 458 | 802,135 |
| 1885 | 159,340 | 526 | 1,103,121 |
| 1890 | 107,823 | 652 | 1,226,126 |
| 1895 | 104,924 | 643 | 1,405,866 |
| 1900 | 108,566 | 655 | 1,366,147 |
| 1905 | 214,940 | 711 | 1,599,562 |
| 1910 | 219,274 | 726 | 1,472,278 |
| 1912 | 236,643 | 778 | 1,561,138 |

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

The discontent due to the crowded condition of the Museum resulted in 1848 in the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission to inquire into the constitution and government

of the Museum. Purchases had been discouraged because of lack of shelf-room to accommodate new accessions. "When admission was more formal and the library comparatively poor," said John Winter Jones, "readers were content with the books which they found there, but as admission became more easy and the number of students increased, they made their demands not with reference to the contents of the library, but to their own wants." The Parliamentary investigation of 1848-49 grew out of a demand really created by Panizzi himself. He had given the British public a new ideal for a national library. The fact that in 1848 the Museum was still far from having attained that ideal was the real cause for some of the complaints. Of course, there was a great deal of nonsense uttered by way of criticism and suggestion concerning the administration of the British Museum. Everybody felt called upon to relieve his mind and provide for the ills of the institution. No doubt it had outgrown its early form of government and a revision of its rules and regulations and methods of procedure was advisable. "This system of things must be amended," said a writer in the *British and Foreign Review* in speaking of the report of the Commissioners of 1836. "We say it for the interest of the establishment as well as of the public." Not only was there trouble from outside, but there were numerous dissensions within the Museum.

The public of that day was not easily satisfied. One witness at the Parliamentary Investigation gave it as his opinion that a good catalog ought not only to list every book, but analyze the contents of every book. "The fault of the new catalog," said another witness, "is that it is one of the contents of books." "No annoyance," said a third, "is equal to a search through the four score folio volumes." This man wanted a short catalog because, as he said, at his time of life any other one would not be ready soon enough for him to use. "One result of these public commissions, one compensation for their frequent fruitlessness," said the *Quarterly Review* in commenting on the report of 1848-49, "is the faithful record they incidentally preserve of the individuality of such men as Mr. Panizzi. In these answers before his peers, better than in any writings, speeches, or notes

of conversation, posterity will trace the power, judgment, clearness, fairness, and even the wit of the great magnate of learning who has borne the Museum through stormy times on his Atlas-like shoulders." Justin Winsor once said that these parliamentary reports were his only text book of library science. Certainly no better discussion of library problems as viewed both from within and without can be found in the annals of government. Much of it is as pertinent to-day as it was two generations ago. Some elemental truths were so clearly expressed that it seems worth while to review this part of the testimony at considerable length.

Henry Hallam, the historian, who was at the time a member of the Board of Trustees, argued before the Commission that he did not think that either the trustees themselves or the head librarian should enter too minutely into the management of the different departments of the British Museum. He granted that he might differ from others in his views on this matter but as he said, it was well known that those who might be called professional men were naturally never very much pleased with the performances of amateurs. It was their own business, it was that to which they gave their whole time and it was natural that they should not like to have their judgment unnecessarily checked and restrained by the interference of officials or superiors. Of course this could only be a matter of discretion and it was evident that there might be error on both sides, but as a general principle Hallam thought that the trustees should avoid interfering minutely with the management of the different departments. The more they know of them the better, but that is a very different thing from interference. By way of illustration, he cited a single instance. While there may be half a dozen systems of ornithological classification, only one can be adopted and Hallam thought it very undesirable that when any one system had been adopted and entered upon in the classification of ornithology, a trustee or any other official connected with the Museum should say "This is wrong; such birds should have been placed in another division and such birds in this division." Hallam was of the opinion that in all matters of this sort, eminent men such as were in the different departments ought not

to be checked by different opinions, which, after all, may be doubtful opinions, of those who are only officially and not naturally their superiors. Lord Sydney granted that it might be advantageous to entrust one or two literary men with the management of their own affairs by appointing them trustees of the Museum.

The office of secretary had been magnified in the hands of the incumbent of that day, the Reverend Josiah Forshall. Sir Henry Ellis, when asked whether he considered the secretary subordinate to the principal librarian, answering somewhat evasively, said: "Certainly there is no question that the duty of every officer in the Museum is to aid and assist the principal librarian in the custody and keeping of the general repository. I never knew it doubted." Forshall, on being questioned as to the practice in regard to requests from heads of departments to the Board, said that the communications were generally in writing and it had not been the practice to send for the gentlemen in question to hear from them any verbal explanation in addition to their reports. The recommendations, therefore, might be rejected without their knowing on what ground the refusal was made. The chairman asked whether the secretary considered that it was likely to promote good understanding and cordial zeal on the part of the men upon whose responsibility and character depended the efficiency of their departments when they did not even know why their suggestions were not attended to. If the minutes merely read, "The Board cannot comply with your recommendation," would it not be desirable, the chairman asked, that the heads of departments should come into communication with the Board in order that they might hear what objections had been made. The secretary replied that he thought the more communication between the Board and the heads of departments the better and that the more free the better. As to whether the communications ought to be put in writing or made verbally was, in his opinion, a matter of personal preference.

Hallam was of the opinion that it would be very desirable to have the head librarian present at the meeting of the trustees. He stated that it was originally intended that there should be at the head of the Museum

a salaried officer resident in the Museum as well as the principals of the different departments. He thought that it was very desirable to raise, as far as possible, the station of the principal officer and that there were material difficulties in giving any considerable authority to him relating to the departments, that a single individual might find it difficult to maintain such an authority, but in Hallam's opinion the principal officer should be intimately associated with the trustees; that he should have a seat at the Board, though not a vote; that the trustees should receive their information mainly from him, especially in cases where they might not personally have had the means of obtaining special information with respect to the general affairs of the Museum. Hallam thought that the head librarian should be a gentleman of known reputation, mixing to a certain degree in the world, and if of private fortune so much the better. He thought that considering the very great importance of the British Museum and the honor attaching to the situation, it would never be difficult to find a proper person of this description. He did not think that as a general rule the principal librarian should be chosen from the officers of the Museum.

CARLYLE'S TESTIMONY

On February 8, 1849, Thomas Carlyle was summoned as a witness before the commissioners and certified that he had been in the habit of using the Reading Room occasionally for some years past and had personally tested the resources of the library and the assistance it afforded literary men. He approved of the conduct of the attendants, but complained of the ventilation and of the noise of so many people being in there at once. He thought that the accommodation as to space was wholly inadequate and that very serious study was impossible, owing to the crowd and noise. He never used the Reading Room except for purposes of reference and thought the means of consulting the catalog in the Reading Room defective. This catalog was partly printed and partly in manuscript and only one copy was preserved there. While the volumes were in their proper order in the morning, after the library was open two or three hours, it was difficult to find the exact volume wanted. Carlyle thought that a printed catalog which

might be purchased by individuals and libraries at a distance would be a great advantage. In addition to an alphabetical catalog of all books in the library, there should be, in his opinion, specific catalogs upon different subjects; for example, of the books on the French Revolution. Carlyle testified that he was at one time extremely anxious to find any list whatever of the books in this field, possessed by the British Museum. A mere auctioneer's list of the names of the books would, in his opinion, have been of prime service, but he could find no such thing in the library and without it he thought that the books were entirely useless to him. When he appealed to the keeper of printed books he was told that all the books were listed in the general catalog and that he had the same chance as others. "What chance others had I could not see. I was not unacquainted with the subject; and had already read several hundred volumes on it. From the general catalog, or other indications offered me in the British Museum, I had failed to discover that there was any specific collection of books on the French Revolution there at all. It was only by accident and in another quarter that I had heard of it; and now, without better aid than the general catalog, it was entirely inaccessible to me, of no use, whatever. For all practical purposes this collection of ours might as well be locked up in water-tight chests and sunk in the Dogger-Bank as put in the British Museum." Carlyle was willing to grant that he had succeeded in getting great benefit from the collection known as the "King's Pamphlets" in regard to the history of England during the Commonwealth, which he considered the most valuable set of documents connected with English history. He had at one time drawn up a memorial to the trustees of the Museum recommending that a manuscript catalog of pamphlets on the Civil War be sent to the printer without delay, but it was found that the project could not be carried out. "I was told that it was contrary to the rules of the library and I think that I heard that the catalog was now said not to be correct. I had found no error in it and I should say that the worst catalog that was ever drawn up by the hand of man was greatly preferable to no catalog at all. In fact, I believe a perfect catalog was never yet, and

never will be, made by any human being, but of all catalogs, surely by far the worst is no catalog at all. If you go into a mass of books and have no catalog of them, you are sent into a mere *silva silvarum*. You turn away with abhorrence, for you find that you can get nothing out of it. If you had the age of Methuselah to spend upon the thing, you could not go through such a trackless mass of confusion, which any one, just in proportion to the order that is in his own mind, holds in detestation, and flees away from. Exactitude is certainly to be wished for in all cases, and I should not like to be understood as saying anything in favor of slimming over any job that a man may have to do; but I am decidedly of the opinion that any catalog, whatever, even a mere auctioneer's list, printed with ordinary correctness, is preferable to no catalog."

Carlyle then went on to make some rather loose statements which he certainly could not have substantiated. "In Iceland," he said, "a man has a better chance of getting books out of the public resources than in Great Britain." He also thought the accommodations in the Bibliothèque Nationale superior to those in the British Museum, but he granted that the catalog there was accessible only to the librarian and his assistants. He stated on hearsay that the Göttingen Library was well cataloged. The superior accommodations which he claimed for continental libraries consisted in facility of access and the inspection of a greater number and variety of books. Carlyle wanted to do away with the formality of signing a reading room slip for books which he wished to consult. He thought that he ought to be allowed free access to the shelves and have a private work room because the noise in the reading room disturbed him. It was contrary to the statutes of the Museum to allow any reader the liberty of personally taking from the shelves such books as he might want. The reading room attendants would gladly have brought to Carlyle's desk any number of books, provided he had been willing to make out the slips.

Carlyle gave vent to his feelings in an article on the histories of the French Revolution, published in the *Westminster Review*, where he referred to the absence of a catalog which would give him the titles of books on this subject in the British Museum. "Some

fifteen months ago the respectable sub-librarian seemed to be working on such a thing," growled Carlyle. "By respectful application to him you could gain access to his room and have the satisfaction of mounting on ladders and reading the outside titles of his books, which was a great help." The reference to "the respectable sub-librarian" Panizzi did not help matters and thereafter no verbal communications passed between these two men.

When Panizzi was asked whether, if Carlyle had applied to him personally for such extra assistance as he required for the purpose of investigating these pamphlets, it would have been refused him, the principal librarian said that they would by all means have done everything they could. If Carlyle had asked to go where the pamphlets were on the shelves, he would have been taken there. Though Carlyle said that he did not know Panizzi, the latter claimed that he knew him well enough and that he had talked with him about printing a separate catalog of those very pamphlets. Panizzi's complaint was that a reader in the reading room should direct the servants of the Museum to wait on him, to make them lose their time, while the reader who quietly did what he was told to do and gave his ticket in a proper manner was kept waiting because Carlyle would not comply with rules which were made for the good of all. "If the rules are not good, let them be done away with—that I could understand: but I cannot understand any exceptions being made in the reading room. I think all are equal there." When the chairman asked Panizzi whether he considered that a great national establishment could receive any permanent damage from extra attention being paid by officers in the reading room to persons of high literary reputation known to be engaged in important literary work, Panizzi replied that he did think so; that it would occur often, and that they must keep people for that special duty if it were expected of the Museum. Panizzi granted that it would be desirable that a person should be stationed in the reading room to give some assistance, but there should be special provisions made for this extra help. He contended that Carlyle had an advantage over other readers and consequently caused a want of discipline and order in the Museum. When

the reader would not look at the catalog, and would not put down the pressmarks, but would send for Mr. Watts, for example, who might be otherwise engaged at the time, and would make an assistant lose perhaps half an hour to find out what the reader wanted to know, that half hour was public time and it was time taken from other readers, and Panizzi contended that he did not know why Carlyle should have the Museum assistants turned into personal assistants. Panizzi allowed that he had placed assistants at the disposal of persons employed in important literary work, but always for a short time and in moderation, but in these cases he knew what the assistant was doing and he was responsible for the time of the assistant and if he had done wrong he was liable to blame. But he thought that no one ought to go and take people to whom he assigned certain duties and make them do personal work. If Carlyle had gone to the assistants as a last resort, it would have been different, but his refusal to look into the catalog quite rightly vexed Panizzi.

In Carlyle's opinion the Reading Room was crowded by persons who, from the trifling nature of their inquiries should be excluded. Others from mental incapacity were sent there by friends to pass away their time. He said it frequently took three quarters of an hour to get a particular book which he had asked for. The time actually spent by the attendant in procuring a book after the ticket had been given him varied from twenty minutes to half an hour. Next to having a catalog, he thought the most important thing would be to have more space and make some attempt at classifying readers, putting those who are reading novels or who are insane in a place by themselves, and putting men who are prosecuting serious study where they might have a great deal more composure than they now had. He advocated the establishment of public libraries in various parts of the metropolis, which would draw many of the present readers, and would leave ample accommodations and better attendance to those more serious readers who would remain.

Carlyle had to grant that he had never worked at a catalog and knew that the difficulties of making one were almost infinite. "The minimum of speed at which a man, diligent all the time, may make a catalog is beyond com-

putation, but I recollect what may perhaps be taken as the maximum. A gentleman once on the Committee of the London Library, a professor of the University, in urging our librarian to greater expedition, declared that his own experience was to this effect: that he, with a servant only, had classed 3,000 books in one day. This was what our librarian could get through if he would bestir himself. The librarian did not find it very feasible; he did not proceed at that rate at all and he required a good deal of urging." Librarians of to-day will feel sympathy for their fore-runners when they note that the failure to distinguish between cataloging and classifying was as common two generations ago as it is to-day.

When asked how book selection in a national library could best be cared for, Carlyle gave it as his opinion that "the librarian is the man that must, of course, have something first to say upon it; and if I were the librarian, I should say in reference to any book that was decidedly bad and false. 'I will not buy that book if I can help it,' but I should expect to be occasionally over-ruled by the trustees, who represent the sceptical part of the public. They would say to me: 'Though you are averse to this book, you are over-ruled.' I should say 'Very good, I have done my part. Certainly no book coming from the realms of darkness ought to be sent up to the realms of day and allowed to do evil to the sons of men if it can be hindered.'"

In answer to the question as to whether he was aware that many books supposed to be of doubtful character in former days have later been highly esteemed, Carlyle replied: "Yes, and this is perhaps the small benefit we get out of the application of that principle of universal scepticism which goes from one end of the world to the other at present. Every man declines to have any opinion of his own, but asks the world what their opinion is. By adding zero to zero a thousand times, you will not make a sum. Zero, nothing, is your sum, after all. But as regards this refusal to take certain books into the Museum libraries, observe, I could not, perhaps, would not, object to such a book's being published. I would let the book swim for its life, and it would survive if it were worth anything, but every man should consider that the Almighty has

given him some powers of judging, and that he is responsible for his use of the power. He should form his own opinion upon the matter or take a wiser, if he can fall in with it, and act upon that if circumstances permit him."

OFFICIALS

The Museum has had many officials whose careers furnish interesting subjects of study for present day administrators. Some of the early chief librarians were, of course, not what we of to-day would call professionally equipped for their duties—and yet they were equal to the less exacting demands made upon them. Joseph Planta, who was principal librarian from 1799 until 1827, granted additional facilities to the public, and during his administration the number of readers showed a considerable increase. Planta was a man of catholic tastes and increased materially the collections under his charge. He compiled a part of the catalog of printed books and did much of the work on the catalog of manuscripts in the Cottonian Library.

Sir Henry Ellis was appointed temporary assistant in 1800. A few years later he became assistant keeper of printed books under the Rev. William Beloe. At that time the prints and drawings were under the care of the printed book department and Beloe, who was somewhat easy going, let Robert Dighton, a drawing master, have rather free access to the prints. In 1806 it was discovered that Dighton had removed a number of prints which had been lightly pasted in the guard-books and had sold them to Samuel Woodburn, an art dealer. The detection of the depredations led to Beloe's dismissal, and Ellis was most unexpectedly raised to the headship of the department of printed books. Coincident with this promotion came a period of increased activity. Ellis, with his assistant Baber (who had formerly been his chief at the Bodleian), began to reconstruct the catalog in March, 1807, and completed it in December, 1819. The delay in the work was partly due to Ellis's transfer to the department of manuscripts in 1812, but even after this transfer he gave considerable time to the catalog and completed the parts he had already undertaken, namely, from A to F and from P to R, inclusive. Baber did the rest of the alphabet. While this early catalog was

severely criticised by Panizzi, it must be remembered that the standards of cataloging were materially raised during the last century and that the early rules for cataloging were not very explicit.

Sir Henry Ellis proved one of the most interesting witnesses before the Select Committee of 1835. There had always been a constant comparison between the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale, between London's library facilities and those of Paris. The honor of the British nation was felt to be at stake, and if the British Museum was not shown to be vastly superior to the Bibliothèque Nationale, the latter was lauded largely in the hope that the Museum might be brought up to the same high standard. "In the Paris library," Sir Henry Ellis testified, "no books are given out to readers for half an hour before the library closes; at the British Museum we have no restriction up to the last moment. It is one of the rules of the Paris library for one book only to be given to a reader at a time; the keepers are to be the judges for any cases of exception. A gentleman, whom I mean to produce to the committee to examine, assures me he can state that lately in the Paris library he was obliged to bribe one of the attendants to bring him a second volume of a work, he having had the first, and the subsequent volume which he wanted having been refused him. At the British Museum no exception is at any time made to a reader having as many books or manuscripts as he may wish; twenty or thirty would not be objected to, and the chief attendant of the room gives me assurance that a larger number has been occasionally given out at a time. In the Paris library romances, detached plays, light and frivolous literature, and political pamphlets are not sent to the readers in the Salle de Lecture, except for purposes of historical or particular research, and by especial favor from the conservators, to whom the readers must declare the precise objects for which such articles are wanted. That regulation shows the distinction which is very properly made at Paris between a public and what we call a circulating library. A public library is a place of consultation and reference; it ought not to be a receptacle for mere idle readers. A few months ago one of our readers sent, in a sweep, for all the annuals and all the keep-

sakes of 1834, and all were sent to him which we then possessed; we did not conceive ourselves to have a right even to remonstrate; no regulations restricting the party from making such a demand."

Van Praet told Ellis in 1828 that the secret police were accustomed to stay in the rooms of the Bibliothèque Nationale, but Ellis apprehended that British readers would be very averse or might even refuse to stay in the Museum Reading Room if they knew that a Bow Street officer was officially planted there. Panizzi related to the commissioners in 1849 that he had presented himself unknown at the Bibliothèque Nationale in 1835, and in order to test it he had called for some rare books, an uncut Homer and a *Basiologia* which had been stolen from them but was afterwards recovered. He was told that those copies were not allowed to be read. Panizzi said he did not want to read them, but merely to see the copies. After some hesitation he was told that he might go in to the room where these books were kept, but he was not allowed to remain long. He was then sent with an assistant to the room in question, where he asked for the Homer, and while he was looking at it the key was sent for and also the assistant. In the meantime the latter had found out that Panizzi liked fine books. When Panizzi's identity was discovered there was no end to the civilities he received, but as a stranger Panizzi thought that he did not receive half the civilities that were received by strangers at the British Museum and even by the humblest readers. "Paris must be surpassed" was Panizzi's method of stating the rivalry in the matter of the size of the two national libraries.

The following is a summary of Panizzi's principles of administration:

(1) The Museum is not a show, but an institution for the diffusion of culture.

(2) It is a department of civil service and should be conducted in the spirit of other public departments.

(3) It should be managed with the utmost possible liberality.

To Panizzi is entirely due the credit for one of the most important gifts ever received by the British Museum, the bequest of the Grenville Library in 1846. Acquisition was his main enthusiasm. He found a library of 250,000 volumes, mostly uncataloged, and left

a collection of 1,100,000, thoroughly cataloged. His ideal was to have a library in which was to be represented every book in the English language. "I would have a public library so complete," said he, "that a scholar, however rich, will find it a more convenient working place than his own study, however well equipped."

In the meantime he had seen the Museum moved to its new quarters, had seen those quarters gradually filled to overflowing, and then by his master stroke of a central reading room with surrounding stacks filling up the quadrangle, had provided accommodations which would suffice for twenty years to come.

When Sir Henry Ellis was asked by the commissioners whether he considered that the object of the British Museum was to find a place of safe deposit for collections that might be bequeathed or bestowed, he reported that he thought the first object of the Museum was to preserve these collections for posterity. When asked what he thought was the best mode of obtaining a great national library or museum, whether it was by flattering the vanity of individuals and acquiring particular collections by that means, or by devoting national funds gradually and steadily to the accumulation of all that was worthy of being collected, he answered that he did not see why the two might not go hand in hand. The Rev. Mr. Forshall, the Museum secretary, said that people came very frequently to inquire about articles which had been presented to the Museum a long time ago. A man might have presented some trifling object forty years back, and his grandchild would come to ask about it, and sometimes it required a great deal of trouble to satisfy these people that proper care had been taken of the objects. What librarian has not had a similar experience?

Henry Francis Cary, the well known translator of Dante, after an unsuccessful application for a position in the department of antiquities, was appointed, in 1826, assistant keeper of printed books. At that time a classed catalog of the library was in preparation, and Cary was given charge of the section devoted to poetry. After this was given up he was employed in cataloging new purchases and copyright accessions. Dr. Garnett says that "the numerous titles extant in his handwriting show that he was both an industrious and an

accurate workman." When the principal librarianship became vacant in 1837 and Panizzi was given preference over Cary, the latter resigned. The basis of his claim for preferment was his broken health. "My age," he said, "it is plain, might rather ask for me that alleviation of labor which in this, as in other public offices, is gained by promotion to a superior place, than call for a continuance of the same laborious employment."

In April, 1837, John Winter Jones was appointed an assistant in the library. Panizzi became keeper of printed books the next year, and the Museum entered upon a new era of reform and extension. The books were removed from the Montague House to the new buildings and a new code of catalog rules was undertaken. In both these steps Jones was of the greatest service. The famous ninety-one rules, while prepared by a committee of which Panizzi was chairman, owe much of their merit to Jones. He acted as chief reviser when the catalog was begun in 1839, and he was Panizzi's right hand man in all innovations undertaken. He succeeded Panizzi as keeper of printed books when the latter became principal librarian in March, 1856. During his term as assistant keeper, the Reading Room was erected, and Jones was able to be of the greatest service to Panizzi in working out the details of this great institution. The new activity in the Museum brought many duties to the keepership, and Jones proved himself a diligent and prudent official. He succeeded Panizzi as Principal Librarian in 1866. "His methodical habits and soundness of judgment recommended him strongly to the trustees," said Richard Garnett, "and he was especially esteemed by those who, like Mr. Grote, Sir David Dundas and Mr. Walpole, took a warm personal interest in the working of the institution. . . . The condition of the staff, moreover, was considerably improved after protracted negotiations with the treasury. On the conclusion of this harassing business Jones's health became seriously affected, and failing to restore it by temporary retirement into Cornwall, he resigned in August, 1878."

Richard Garnett inherited from his father (who had been an assistant keeper of printed books, succeeding Cary) a facility for languages, and showed in his youth remarkable intellectual precocity. A year after his father's

death, in 1850, the young lad of 16, who had declined an offer of a university course, was, through Panizzi's kind offices, made an assistant in the printed book department. He was first set to cataloging, but was shortly given the more responsible work of a reviser. His ability was soon recognized, and he was put in charge of classification. In 1875 he was made assistant keeper of printed books and superintendent of the reading room. "In spite of his shy and nervous manner," writes Sir Sidney Lee, "he at once won golden opinions by the courteous readiness with which he placed his multifarious stores of knowledge at the disposal of readers. Bishop Creighton called him 'the ideal librarian'—a title which was well justified by his width of literary knowledge and his zealous desire to adapt the national library to all reasonable public requirements." "His knowledge of the extraordinary collection under his care was wonderful," said the writer of the obituary notice in the *Athenaeum*, "and his kindness in assisting research exemplary. Many a student owes to his memory and reading references on abstruse subjects and authors which only an encyclopaedic mind could carry. Such learning is rare at any time, and especially in the present age, in which the hurry of competition and premature specialization have almost eliminated the all-round scholar. His knowledge and enthusiasm were at the service of all who approached him, and he was singularly tolerant of those odd or wayward characters which are an occasional feature of the Reading Room."

When Dr. Garnett retired from the Reading Room in 1884 to look after the printing of the general catalog, the office of superintendent was filled by the appointment of Mr. George K. Fortescue. The latter was then in his thirty-seventh year, and his youthful appearance caused one newspaper to object that a great scholar such as Dr. Garnett should be displaced by "a heedless boy." Like Garnett he had served as "placer" or classifier, and so had acquired considerable familiarity with at least the more recent accessions. His knowledge of these was strengthened by his work on the subject-indexes to the informational books received at the Museum since 1880, the time when they began printing the titles of accessions. In recognition of the

value of this work and his services in the Reading Room, Mr. Fortescue was made keeper of printed books in 1899, which office he held at the time of his death in 1912. "He was a man," said his colleague, Mr. Alfred W. Pollard, "who gave himself unusually freely to others. His sympathy, his kindness, his generosity could only be exhausted by very gross misbehavior, and even when worn with the illness of his later years his vivacity as a talker was as notable as the range of subjects which his talk covered and the variety of its tones. Like his favorite Thackeray, he had a constant and vivid sense both of the comedy and the tragedy of life, and when this found its way, as it sometimes did, quite naturally and unaffectedly into his talk or into a casual speech, it was singularly impressive."

In 1909 Mr. (now Sir) Frederic George Kenyon was appointed director and principal librarian. He had entered the service of the Museum as an assistant in 1889, and in 1898 he was appointed assistant keeper of manuscripts. His maternal grandfather, Mr. Haw-

kins, had been keeper of antiquities at the Museum. Dr. Kenyon's appointment to the principal librarianship was "viewed with satisfaction as likely to produce excellent results" (*Athenaum*). The director is an accomplished scholar and has numerous publications to his credit, among others "The evidence of Greek papyri with regard to textual criticism," "Handbook to the textual criticism of the New Testament," "Our Bible and the ancient manuscripts," "The palæography of Greek papyri," a three volume catalog of Greek papyri in the British Museum, "Facsimiles of Biblical manuscripts in the British Museum," and numerous articles in periodicals. He has also edited Aristotle, Bacchylides, Hyperides, the Centenary edition of Robert Browning, and the "Letters of E. B. Browning." Under the present direction the Museum is sure to maintain its high standard and to continue to be a Mecca for scholars and investigators, not only from every part of the United Kingdom, but from the entire scholarly world.

SOME STATISTICS OF THIRTEEN LIBRARIES AND A SUGGESTION FOR AN A. L. A. STATISTICAL HANDBOOK

BY GEO. F. WINCHESTER, *Librarian, the Paterson (N. J.) Public Library*

IN 1905 the Paterson Public Library occupied its new Danforth Memorial Building, the erection of which had been in progress during the preceding two years. The large building and the wider scope of the work of the library required a larger staff, and it was decided to establish a systematically arranged and graded salary schedule with fixed rules to govern appointments, promotions and other details of staff administration. Up to that time there had been no such schedule or rules. In earlier years, for a time, written competitive examinations had been held. These were later abandoned and young women were appointed to the "evening force" as needed, usually from the High School on recommendation of a trusted teacher. From the evening force they were promoted to the regular day force as vacancies occurred.

This statement is made to show why, in 1906, we found ourselves in need of definite information as to salaries paid, methods of appointment and various other details of administration

in the public libraries of cities averaging about the size of Paterson, and why, finding no such information ready at hand, we sent out a somewhat extended questionnaire to a dozen or more such cities. So far as I recall, all the librarians addressed responded generously, and with the aid of the information so obtained we were enabled to construct "Rules for Appointments and Promotions of the Library Staff, and Schedule of Salaries" that have been in force until the present year.

Our trustees having last fall decided to consider a general increase of salaries and again wishing to know how far such increases had been carried in other libraries, we brought out the question sheets with their answers received a half dozen years before, and, after adding a few questions, again sent them to the librarians with the request that they be brought up to date. From the second set of answers, Miss Cox has compiled the tables given here. The figures are for the last complete library year—

STATISTICAL TABLES, SHOWING POPULATION OF CITY

| | Fall River | Jersey City | New Bedford |
|---|----------------------|-------------------|---|
| Population (1910)..... | 119,295 | 267,779 | 66,552 |
| Librarian..... | George W. Rankin | Esther E. Burdick | George H. Tripp |
| Total expenditure..... | \$30,902.70 | \$54,477.95 | \$8,210.92 |
| Expenditure per capita..... | .259 | .203 | .498 |
| Total number of volumes in library..... | 87,469 | 144,969 | 32,108 |
| Number of volumes per inhabitant..... | .73 | .54 | 1.6 |
| Total home circulation..... | 207,729 | 790,983 | 44,159 |
| Circulation per volume..... | 2.3 | 5.5 | 2.2 |
| Circulation per capita..... | 1.7 | 2.9 | 3.5 |
| Average cost per volume circulated..... | .149 | .668 | .14 |
| First Assistant..... | | \$1,512 | \$1,500 |
| Chief Cataloger..... | \$852 | 924 | 850 |
| Assistant Catalogers..... | 702 | 408-588 | 700 |
| Chief of Delivery Dept..... | 852 | 588 | 700 |
| Assistants in Delivery Dept..... | 494 | 288-492 | 480-700 Advance from minimum to maximum at rate of \$60 per year |
| Reference Librarian..... | 852 | Assistant Lib'n | 750 |
| Children's Librarian..... | 852 | 516 | 700 |
| Assistants to Children's Librarian..... | 1 at 572 3 at 520 | 288-444 | 600 and 312 |
| Reading Room Attendants..... | 1 at 520 1 at 494 | 684 | 700 |
| Branch Librarians..... | | 516 | 540 |

S, EXPENDITURES, NUMBER OF VOLUMES, CIRCULATION, SALARIES, AND RULES FOR A OF THIRTEEN LIBRARIES.

Compiled by ALICE COX of Cataloging Department, Paterson Public Library.

| New Haven | Omaha | Paterson | Scranton | Somerville | Syracuse | Toledo |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| 133,605 | 124,006 | 125,600 | 120,867 | 77,236 | 137,249 | 168,497 |
| Willis K. Stetson | Edith Tobitt | G. F. Winchester | Henry J. Carr | Drew B. Hall | Ezekiel W. Mundy | Willis F. Sewa |
| \$40,000 | \$31,211.11 | †\$20,900.46 | \$21,356.70 | \$39,809.20 | \$45,651.20 | \$27,103.40 |
| .209 | .251 | .238 | .164 | .515 | .332 | .160 |
| 105,000 | 104,538 | *\$4,087 | 71,423 | 107,702 | 100,200 | 94,601 |
| .78 | .83 | .43 | .55 | 1.4 | .73 | .56 |
| 405,000 | 267,371 | 244,088 | 130,124 | 597,157 | 327,281 | 365,307 |
| 3.8 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 5.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 |
| 3. | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1. | 7.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| .098 | .117 | ‡ .122 | .164 | .067 | .140 | .074 |

SALARIES.

| \$1,300 | | | \$720 | \$650-1,000 | \$1,200 | |
|------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| 1st Assistant | \$900 | \$750-900 | 1st Assistant | 650-900 | 1,000 | \$720 |
| 600-720 | 720 | 450-650 | 720 | 650-900 | 720 | |
| 1,140 | 900 | 700-800 | | 650-900 | 1,000 | 900 |
| 240-720 | 480-720 | 450-600 | 600 | 360-600 | 300-720 | 480-720 |
| 1,140 | 900 | In charge of cat- alogers | 600 | 650-900 | 1,000 | 1,200 |
| 960 | 900 | 500-650 | 600 | 650-900 | 1,000 | 900 |
| 240-570 | 480-720 | 450-550 | 480 | 360-600 | 720 | 480 |
| With Reference Room | | 420-500 | | 360-600 | 1,000 | |
| 720 | | 600-650 | | 650-900 | 600 | |

† More than 10 per cent. of expenditure was for establishing a new branch which was open only about a month before close of year. During current library year cost per volume circulated will probably be reduced to about 10 cents.

* This library, established in 1885, was burned in 1902. Present library system built up since then—hence the comparatively small number of books.

RULES FOR APPOINTMENT, PROMOTION, ETC., OF STAFF.

| Toledo | Trenton | Washington | Worcester | Ave. Population |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 168,497 | 96,815 | 331,069 | 145,986 | 150,288 |
| Willis F. Sewall | H. L. Hughes | G. F. Bowerman | Robert K. Shaw | Averages |
| \$27,103.40 | \$24,512.45 | \$73,394 | \$56,894.70 | \$40,270.20 |
| .160 | .253 | .221 | .389 | .267 |
| 94,601 | 56,889 | 130,000 | 192,627 | 109,354 |
| .56 | .59 | .45 | 1.3 | .73 |
| 365,307 | 230,160 | 650,527 | 529,145 | 392,086 |
| 3.8 | 4 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 3.5 |
| 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 2.6 |
| .074 | .106 | .113 | .168 | .103 |

Average maximum salary

| | | | | |
|---------|---------|---|---|---------|
| | | \$1,500 | | \$1,247 |
| \$720 | \$780 | 1,000 | \$800-1,000 | 911 |
| | 600 | 540-720 | 400-600 | 695 |
| 900 | 660 | 1,200 | 1,000-1,400 | 920 |
| 480-720 | 360-600 | 360-720 | 400-900 | 660 |
| 1,200 | 660 | 1,000 | 1,000-1,400 750 as Arts Lib'n—\$1500 | 1,000 |
| 900 | Vacant | 1,000 | 800-1,200 | 848 |
| 480 | | 540-900 | 400-650 | 607 |
| | | 540-720 | 400-600 | 666 |
| | 660 | 900 Lib'n 720 C. Br. Lib 480 Assist | | 688 |

S, EXPENDITURES, NUMBER OF VOLUMES, CIRCULATION, SALAR OF THIRTEEN LIBRARIES.

Compiled by ALICE COX of Cataloging Department, Paterson Public Library.

| New Haven | Omaha | Paterson | Scranton | Somerville |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 133,605 | 124,096 | 125,600 | 120,867 | 77,236 |
| Willis K. Stetson | Edith Tobitt | G. F. Winchester | Henry J. Carr | Drew B. Hall |
| \$40,000 | \$31,211.11 | †\$29,000.46 | \$21,356.70 | \$39,809.20 |
| .299 | .251 | .238 | .164 | .515 |
| 105,600 | 104,538 | *54,087 | 71,423 | 107,702 |
| .78 | .83 | .43 | .55 | 1.4 |
| 405,000 | 267,371 | 244,088 | 130,124 | 597,157 |
| 3.8 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 5.5 |
| 3. | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1. | 7.7 |
| .098 | .117 | † .122 | .164 | .067 |

SALARIES.

| \$1,300 | | | \$720 | \$650-1,000 |
|------------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1st Assistant | \$900 | \$750-900 | 1st Assistant | 650-900 |
| 600-720 | 720 | 450-650 | 720 | 650-900 |
| 1,140 | 900 | 700-800 | | 650-900 |
| 240-720 | 480-720 | 450-600 | 600 | 360-600 |
| 1,140 | 900 | In charge of cat- alogers | 600 | 650-900 |
| 900 | 900 | 500-650 | 600 | 650-900 |
| 240-570 | 480-720 | 450-550 | 480 | 360-600 |
| With Reference Room | | 420-500 | | 360-600 |
| 720 | | 600-650 | | 650-900 |

† More than 10 per cent. of expenditure was for establishing a new branch which was open only about a month before close of year. During current library year cost per volume circulated will probably be reduced to about 10 cents.

* This library, established in 1885, was burned in 1902. Present library system built up since then—hence the comparatively small number of books.

a year ending at various dates in the different libraries, from November or December 1912 to June 30, 1913.

After a comparison of the salaries reported the first and the second time by ten of these libraries, we estimate that the average increase made in the libraries during the interval of half a dozen years was approximately twenty-two per cent. Of the thirteen libraries on the present list, only eight received our questionnaire in 1906. One of those that replied to our inquiries at that time is so large as to practically outclass most of those on the present list, and for that reason the questions were not sent the second time. Another—a very progressive library in the west—sent replies to the first questionnaire in such form as to make practical comparison with other libraries rather difficult, and that library is not included in the list printed here. The librarians of two of the more important and interesting New England libraries sent very full replies to my questions, but felt obliged to refuse permission to print their salary schedules. Those two libraries are therefore not included.

The average shown in the first of these two tables of libraries in thirteen representative middle size cities are interesting—\$40,270 average expenditure, 100,354 volumes in libraries, 392,086 circulation. The average annual "turn-over" or circulation per volume is three and a half, the per capita circulation a little over two and a half and the average cost per volume circulated ten and one-third cents. One of the most interesting items is the annual per capita expenditure for support of the libraries, the average being twenty-six and seven-tenths cents. At the head of the list stands Somerville, with an expenditure of fifty-one and a half cents for each inhabitant. New Bedford is a very close second, with forty-nine and eight-tenths per capita, and Worcester comes third with thirty-eight and nine-tenths cents expenditure. It should be noted that in the case of New Bedford only about three-fifths of the expenditure is of funds raised by taxation, as that library has very large endowments. So in the matter of per capita city appropriation, Worcester—although that library too, has considerable endowments—is probably second only to Somerville. It is noteworthy that all three are Massachusetts cities.

Mr. Robert K. Shaw, in his report for 1912

as librarian of the Worcester Public Library, says:

"Malign statistics as he will, every librarian scans none the less eagerly the results of the annual circulation; if a material gain is apparent, he reports to his Board that the library is doing efficient work as amply shown by popular interest; if he finds none, he inveighs against the alleged science of statistics as a constant deceit and snare."

Mr. Shaw's description of a tendency in the mental action of librarians is undoubtedly correct; nevertheless, it would probably be found that in most cases where the library circulation is large, the other departments are also doing good work. At any rate, a large registration and circulation is proof that the library is reaching the mass of the people, and that should be the first, though by no means the only object of a free public library. However, there are, perhaps, a few public libraries where the scholarly side of library work has—wisely or unwisely—been developed at the expense of the popular side, and where for that reason the home circulation may be comparatively small.

The most fortunate combination for highly successful public library work seems to be something like this—a collection of books, large in proportion to the population of the city, in a good building or buildings, an intelligent, appreciative public that will approve large appropriations for library support, an intelligent, public-spirited and broad-minded board of trustees who will put an able librarian in charge, give him a free hand and "back him up." Possibly some such situation now exists in the fortunate town of Somerville. Anyhow, the statistical showing of that library is very noteworthy.

Referring to the part of the table concerning rules for appointments, promotions and so forth, it will be seen that all except three of the libraries have written examinations of candidates for positions, though one reports that examinations are not competitive. One of the three not having such examinations "is about to adopt them," and in another, heads of departments are generally college or library school graduates. In six of the thirteen libraries, applicants for positions must pass a state or municipal civil service examination. The varying regulations as to hours of work, sick leave, vacations, and other such details are

interesting and, while of course one may not generalize too much upon the basis of reports from only thirteen libraries, yet there is probably a tendency towards uniformity in those matters, and such standardizing seems desirable.

I have already said that the information that is tabulated here was first gathered to meet an urgent practical need of our own. It is now published because several of the contributors desired to see the returns from all the libraries and because it is thought that the tables will interest many.

This brings me to the chief purpose of my brief article, which is to suggest that the A. L. A. Publishing Board undertake the issue of a Statistical Annual, which should contain the most extensive assemblage of facts and the widest showing of library practice in the United States that it is possible to bring together.

University and college libraries should be in a class by themselves. Public libraries in all towns of ten thousand population and over should be divided into several classes. Let us say, somewhat as follows:

- (1) Cities of from 10,000 to 75,000 population.
- (2) 75,000 to 300,000—the class represented in the tables herewith.
- (3) 300,000 to 600,000.
- (4) Above 600,000 population.

I think that for public libraries (as distinguished from college and other special libraries), the arrangement by population of towns would be more useful than by number of volumes. The fullest possible information from each library would be systematically tabulated and placed in its proper class, where averages for each class of libraries (classed according to size of cities) would be shown for appropriations, expenditures, salaries of various positions, circulation, cost, etc.—as in

tables here given—and for very many other items of practical importance.

I can see no reason why the salaries of librarians of all libraries supported by public tax should not be tabulated. There should be no objection to this. A librarian receiving a large salary would hardly object to publication of the fact, while those less fortunate might benefit by such publicity, particularly if in the columns showing work done their libraries could give a good account of themselves.

With such a publication at hand, when a library board is discussing the salaries of its staff or of any individual thereon, it would be easy to ascertain at once whether the salaries already paid were above or below the average and also to make some comparison of the work accomplished by the library in question and others in its class. The most careful statistics of city appropriations should be given. This should include the total assessed valuation of each city and the method of assessment—whether at full market value or at what point below. Such figures ready at hand would often be most useful to finance committees endeavoring to get a proper appropriation for their libraries. Many of the subjects which are reported upon at A. L. A. meetings, such for example as children's work, in various details, methods and cost of binding and other similar topics, might be covered by the tables in the annual. In each issue might be given a minute and critical illustrated description of say two library buildings—one large and costly, the other small.

In fact, the field of usefulness for an "A. L. A. Statistical Annual" seems to me to be very wide. Perhaps it is too wide, but at our library of comparatively modest resources I think we would be willing to pay—if necessary—ten dollars a year for such a book if the work were thoroughly well done.

EFFICIENCY IN LIBRARY WORK.

BY THERESA HITCHLER, *Brooklyn Public Library.*

EFFICIENCY, efficiency—the cry is ringing round the world. What do we mean by efficiency anyway? It seems to be tending towards the deification of the bookkeeper or accountant. I know what it used to mean—the

best possible work done in the greatest possible quantity in the shortest possible time, with some reference to and consideration of the individual. To-day it seems to be used in a perverted sense and, ignoring the individual

| | Fall River, Mass. | Jersey City, N. J. | New Bedford, Mass. |
|---|--|---|--|
| (1) <i>What educational qualifications required?</i> | High School or equivalent | "Sufficient to pass fair examination in English." | High School at least. Most heads of depts college or library school graduates. |
| (2) <i>Age requirement?</i>..... | ..... | 16-35 | ..... |
| (3) <i>Vacations filled by promotion?</i> | Yes | Yes | ..... |
| (4) <i>How are appointments made?</i> .. | Trustees on recommendation of Librarian | From results of Civil Service exam. | ..... |
| (5) <i>Written competitive examinations for appointments?</i> | Yes "are about to adopt them." | Yes, Civil Service | No |
| (6) <i>Examinations for promotion?</i> .. | No. "but consider adaptability of attendant for position." | Yes, Civil Service | No |
| (7) <i>Either training or apprentice class?</i> | No | Not at present | No |
| (8) <i>Formal instruction or practical work only?</i> <i>With or without pay?</i> | Practical work | Talks by librarian and practical work. Paid. | Practical work except for experienced assts. |
| (9) <i>Any work without salary?</i> <i>How long?</i> | No | No | ..... |
| (10) <i>Are non-residents eligible to appointment?</i> | No | No | Yes |
| (11) <i>Are library school graduates employed?</i>..... | ..... | ..... | Yes (6 at present) |
| (12) <i>What proportion of staff have received training in your library only, for their work?</i> | Entire staff | All except librarian | Two-thirds |
| (13) <i>Is staff graded, with salaries to correspond?</i> | No | To a certain extent | Salaries uniform except Chief Assistant, ref. lib'n, art lib'n, catalogers. Takes several years to reach maximum. 43 1/4 |
| (14) <i>How many hours of work required per week?</i> | Ref. 42 Others 39 | 8 hrs. per day | ..... |
| (15) <i>Weekly half-holidays?</i> | None | Two half holidays each month. | None. Work alternate afternoons and evenings. |
| (16) <i>Sick-leave. How many days per year without loss of salary?</i> .. | No rule. Salary continued for reasonable time. | Never deduct from salary for absence caused by illness. | Rule being formulated. |
| (17) <i>What annual vacation allowed?</i> | 2 weeks | Heads of depts. 3 weeks, gen'l staff 2 weeks. | 3 weeks except branches 2 weeks. |
| (18) <i>Total number on staff (excluding janitors)?</i> | 22, including 4 stack room runners. | 43 | 30 |

| New Haven, Conn. | Omaha, Neb. | Paterson, N. J. | Scranton, Pa. | Somerville, Mass. | Syracuse, N. Y. |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| High School | High School, some college work and extra reading. | High School or equivalent | High School | High School or equivalent; good health and general ability. | No specific requirement for entrance examination. |
| 18-40 | Prefer 22-35 | 16-35 | None | 18-25 for entrance as inexperienced apprentice. | None |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Competitive examination for all applicants whether staff or other. | Yes |
| From list of eligibles furnished by Civil Service Bd. | From training class; one best fitted. | First made to evening force from eligible list of State Civil Service Board. | By trustees on nomination of librarian | Exam. and "experience rating" of apprentices; minimum of 26% required. | Trustees appoint from names certified by City Civil Service Dept. |
| Yes, except Lib'n, Assist. Lib'n, Heads of Depts. | No, admission to training class by exam. (More difficult than formerly.) | Yes, State Civil Service | No | Yes, for admission to all grades for all appointments. | Yes |
| No | No | Not at present. Future practice undecided. | No | Yes, 40% exam. 60% experience | No |
| No | Training class, in charge of lib'y school graduate of experience. | No; but members of "evening force" are practically apprentices. | No | Yes, apprentices colleges graduates qualifying through apprenticeship are given salary and standing of 3d year. | No |
| ..... | Lectures and practical work \$10 per mo. | Practical work as evening assistants at \$10 per month. Before receiving appointment on regular force, evening assts. generally do much "extra" day work by the hr. and so get more or less training in several depts. | Substitute service for lower positions. Higher positions filled from library schools. | Both formal instruct. and practical work. 40.5 hrs. per wk. for 3 mos. without pay. | Practical work |
| No | 5 hrs. per day for 7 mos.; 2 hrs. practical work, 1 hr. lecture, 2 hrs study and reading. | Yes—130 hrs. | No | See (8) | No |
| Yes | Yes | No, but exceptions will be made when necessary. | Yes, but preference given to residents, other things equal. | Yes, "purpose of trustee is to obtain best information and most efficient assistants possible for money at their disposal, irrespective of residence." | No |
| ..... | Yes, but all are Omaha people. | Infrequently — none at present | When occasion arises, not frequently | Yes, "graduation from lib'y school does not change method of entrance or promotion; they are eligible for Grade 1." | Yes (1 lib'y school grads. and 2 lib school students n graduates). |
| All except five | About one-half. All have had first training here and taken leave of absence for further training. | Entire staff—except lib'n | Three-fourths | Four-fifths | Thirteen twentieths |
| No | Two grades, heads of depts and all others. "Hope to change this soon." | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| 45 | 48 hrs. 8 hrs. per day | Heads of depts and catalogers 38½, desk assts. 41½. | 42 | 40½ | 45 |
| 3 half days on account of evening work. | Half-holiday once a month | One weekly half holiday which is increased to whole holiday once every month. | None | Yes; arranged to give 24 hrs. free | 1 half day on account of evening work |
| 14 days | No deduction for illness | 14 days (cumulative from year to year.) | No rule. In practice 12-15 days | No rule. Absence acted upon by Board in each case. | 2 weeks |
| 2 weeks, 1st year, 3 weeks after. | 2 weeks | Lib'n one month, general staff 20 working days. | 3 weeks | 4 weeks; 3 between Je. and Oct., 1 between Jan. and Feb. Ungraded service from 2-4 weeks. | 4 weeks |
| 34 | 17 | 21 regular assist's, 2 evening assist's, and several extra workers by the hour. | ..... | 52; 29 regular, 3 catalog revisors, 3 part time revisors, 17 high school boys and girls as attendants and pages. | 19 |

| Syracuse, N. Y. | Toledo, O. | Trenton, N. J. | Washington, D. C. | Worcester, Mass. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No specific require- ment for entrance to examination. | High School or equivalent | High School or equivalent | High School, stiff ex- amination and "per- sonality." | Exam. in hist., liter- ature, gen'l inf., lib'y economy (optional), gen'l fitness (latter is oral test). Juniors 18-30 Seniors 18-35 Examination |
| None | ..... | 18 and over | 18-35 | |
| Yes | Yes | "Certainly" | Usually, but not required | |
| Trustees appoint from names certified by city Civil Service Dep. | City Civil Service | Recommend. of lib'n to Adm. Comm. | Completely in hands of librarian | From eligible list |
| Yes | City Civil Service | Yes, Civil Service | Not competitive | Yes |
| No | Yes (see 5) | No | No | Yes |
| No | No | One apprentice about every other year | Apprentice class | No |
| Practical work | Practical work | Practical work | Both formal instruc- tion and practical work. | ..... |
| No | Yes, until able to work independently, rapidly and correctly. | Yes 6 months | Yes 7 months | None required from candidates from eli- gible list |
| No | Yes | No, exceptions made if necessary by Civil Service Comm. | Yes, but unusual | Yes |
| Yes (5 lib'y school grads. and 2 lib'y school students not graduates). | Yes | As heads of depts. | Have few now. "Wish we could give up ap- prentice class and have all lib'y school grads." | Yes, lib'n, children's lib'n, 1 senior assist. |
| Thirteen twentieths | Two-thirds | Seven-thirteenths | About four-fifths. | About 90% |
| Yes | No | Two grades | Not formally | Yes, except 6 highest posit. |
| 45 | 42 | Nov.-Mar. 45 Ap.-Oct. 42 | Winter 41 Summer 39 | 41 1/4 |
| 1 half day on account of evening work | None | Half-holiday every other week | Saturday in winter 1 hr. earlier off; 3 hrs. earlier in July, Aug., Sept. | Weekly half holiday except week contain- ing legal holiday. |
| 2 weeks | No fixed rule | No rule | 30 days may be granted at discretion of lib'n. | 3 weeks half-pay, 3 extra weeks on quar- ter pay. |
| 4 weeks | Principals 4 weeks, others 3 weeks | 1 month; pages and janitors 2 weeks | 30 working days. | Lib'n, heads and sen- iors 4 weeks, juniors 2 weeks. |
| 10 | 14 on full time, 4 or 5 book-boys by the hr. | 17, including 4 pages | ..... | 55, including pages |

| New Haven, Conn. | Omaha, Neb. | Paterson, N. J. | Scranton, Pa. | Somerville, Mass. | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--------------------|
| High School | High School, some college work and extra reading. | High School or equivalent | High School | High School or equivalent; good health and general ability. | No mca |
| 18-40 | Prefer 22-35 | 16-35 | None | 18-25 for entrance as inexperienced apprentice. | |
| Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Competitive examination for all applicants whether staff or other. | |
| From list of eligibles furnished by Civil Service Bd. | From training class; one best fitted. | First made to evening force from eligible list of State Civil Service Board. | By trustees on nomination of librarian | Exam. and "experience rating" of apprentices; minimum of 25% required. | Tru nan city Dep |
| Yes, except Lib'n, Assist. Lib'n, Heads of Depts. | No, admission to training class by exam. (More difficult than formerly.) | Yes, State Civil Service | No | Yes, for admission to all grades for all appointments. | |
| No | No | Not at present. Future practice undecided. | No | Yes, 40% exam. 60% experience | |
| No | Training class, in charge of lib'y school graduate of experience. | No; but members of "evening force" are practically apprentices. | No | Yes, apprentices colleges graduates qualifying through apprenticeship are given salary and standing of 3d year. | |
| ..... | Lectures and practical work \$10 per mo. | Practical work as evening assistants at \$10 per month. Before receiving appointment on regular force, evening assts. generally do much "extra" day work by the hr. and so get more or less training in several depts. | Substitute service for lower positions. Higher positions filled from library schools. | Both formal instruct. and practical work. 40.5 hrs. per wk. for 3 mos. without pay. | |
| No | 5 hrs. per day for 7 mos.; 2 hrs. practical work, 1 hr. lecture, 2 hrs study and reading. | Yes—130 hrs. | No | See (8) | |
| Yes | Yes | No, but exceptions will be made when necessary. | Yes, but preference given to residents, other things equal. | Yes, "purpose of trustee is to obtain best information and most efficient assistants possible for money at their disposal, irrespective of residence." | |
| ..... | Yes, but all are Omaha people. | Infrequently — none at present | When occasion arises, not frequently | Yes, "graduation from lib'y school does not change method of entrance or promotion; they are eligible for Grade 1." | Yes grad scho grad |
| All except five | About one-half. All have had first training here and taken leave of absence for further training. | Entire staff—except lib'n | Three-fourths | Four-fifths | Tl |
| No | Two grades, heads of depts and all others. "Hope to change this soon." | No | No | Yes | |
| 45 | 48 hrs. 8 hrs. per day | Heads of depts and catalogers 38½, desk assts. 41½. | 42 | 40½ | |
| 3 half days on account of evening work. | Half-holiday once a month | One weekly half holiday which is increased to whole holiday once every month. | None | Yes; arranged to give 24 hrs. free | 1 ha of |
| 14 days | No deduction for illness | 14 days (cumulative from year to year.) | No rule. In practice 12-15 days | No rule. Absence acted upon by Board in each case. | |
| 2 weeks, 1st year, 3 weeks after. | 2 weeks | Lib'n one month, general staff 20 working days. | 3 weeks | 4 weeks; 3 between Jc. and Oct., 1 between Jan. and Feb. Ungraded service from 2-4 weeks. | |
| 34 | 17 | 21 regular assist's, 2 evening assist's, and several extra workers by the hour. | ..... | 52; 29 regular, 3 catalog revisors, 3 part time revisors, 17 high school boys and girls as attendants and pages. | |

or regarding him merely in the light of a machine, appears to refer almost entirely to the quantity of work turned out with a minimum, or rather with a carefully studied system, of movements—an attempt to reduce or elevate (?) to a science something that cannot be so managed unless the individual is to become a machine in earnest and forever abandon all trace of individuality, the possibility of the consummation of which attempt I greatly doubt. It doesn't seem to me this agitation or craze can last.

Efficiency to-day is being scientifically managed to the hilt and to its limit—and is therefore in danger of being one-sidedly done to death. I think we are all apt to forget the drawbacks of any new idea or enterprise in dwelling on its advantages. To a large extent of course that is necessary to insure the successful carrying out of any idea—there must be little looking backward for the moment. As with so many ideas, this of efficiency profits the few rather than the many in the long run, unless moderately and reasonably conducted and applied, for while work is manifestly increased in quantity, if not quality, the machinery which turns out that greater quantity is in danger of breaking so much the sooner or oftener. If this machinery were not human it wouldn't matter very much, but the fact that it is must be looked squarely in the face. All machinery costs money, but human machines are most costly and most difficult to replace. Ought we not to weigh this more thoroughly than we seem to be doing in our present craze for showy statistics? I do not hold that "might is right" always, but might is a force which has to be considered and reckoned with. Are we not in peril of running into opposition so great, so as yet unaware of its giant strength, that we shall be helpless before it when it comes? We cannot first make people into machines and then ruthlessly break those machines without retribution overtaking us at some unsuspected or unforeseen moment. "Efficiency" is running amuck in the industrial world and has seeped into the professions.

In the first place do we not use System and Efficiency interchangeably? I think we do, though they are not at all synonymous. System is necessary in all branches of human industry, professions included, if we are to make our work tell. But efficiency, as that expres-

sion is used to-day, implies a ruthlessness of mechanical concentration which is harmful to the individual, destroys or deadens his human interest in the work, reduces him to a mere machine and in a far less time than formerly, wears him out. There is no joy in work which means only unflinching accuracy and unremitting speed.

And, by the way, are we not, while overestimating the value of the precious statistics we gather, underestimating the time spent in gathering the same and the money paid to the experts, nonexistent in former days but necessary to-day at a large sum per annum, who to justify their positions find it incumbent upon them to devise new and ever new methods of tabulation? I do not mean to decry the value of System—nor of Statistics. Far from it. And in certain branches of industry, such as brick-laying and the like, it has proved its right to exist. But to think that we can apply it indiscriminately to any branch of any industry or profession is ridiculous. I'm seething with thoughts on the subject anxious to find expression, but I believe I'd better confine myself to the effect of the efficiency method on library work. Librarians in their eagerness to progress are apt to follow in pursuit of a new idea, follow to the bitter end, piling up on each side of the narrow traversed lane the slightly older ideas but partially carried out in practice and all other accumulated work that has to wait while they're chasing the new will o' the wisp. I'm for progress, too, but everything in moderation, I maintain, until we're sure. I've had so much experience in the gathering and garnering and manipulation of statistics and in trying to make them tell a true story intelligibly and without exaggeration, that I know whereof I speak. And by that same token I am wary of statistics because I have experienced too frequently their unreliability as well as their trustworthiness. By that I don't by any means intend to convey the impression that in library work any more than in other work we can afford to discount the value of statistics. Far from it, for I believe the Cataloging Department of the Brooklyn Public Library was among the first to inaugurate a system of individual work sheets, monthly sheets containing the daily record of each assistant's work, so far as that work could be reduced to definite figures. Therein lies the

crux of the matter—"so far as that work could be reduced to definite figures." It was started here more as a sort of moral spur, more for the sake of affording each assistant an opportunity of keeping up her standard, of making her (as well as her chief) aware of her own "falling off" or improvement in her work, than for purposes of permanent record or comparison. For in library work there is comparatively little so mechanical as to be reduced to the monotony of brick-laying. Even in writing catalog cards, or in copying such cards (I know that example will occur to most) intelligent and observant work pays in the end. That presupposes thought as well as speed in manipulating the typewriter and necessitates a certain amount of questioning or "looking up" the entries in catalog or other authority, digressions which cannot well be reduced to exact figures. To be sure, all such work should be systematized as much as possible, that no unnecessary steps be taken in consulting the catalog and no waste movements occur in the handling of the cards, etc. The pasting, labelling, marking of books and other mechanical processes can be reduced to a much more scientific minimum of movements, as can the laying of bricks, without detriment to the work. But even here detriment to the individual will follow in due course—in shorter or longer time, depending on the strength and temperament and sex of the individual—as is being demonstrated only too frequently to-day. Physicians are beginning to recognize and acknowledge the fact that monotony of work for too great a period is often as much the cause of nervous breakdown as is its strenuousness. And this applies, said one physician recently, not to work in factories alone, but is prevalent among people of our sort, in professions like ours. We must take into account the fact that some of us can be pushed some of the time, a few of us most of the time, but none of us *all* of the time along the same road. Either our spirits would rebel or our constitutions break, or both. A change in the work during the day, at stated and definite periods if possible, will do much to make for efficiency, both as regards the work and the individual, for the improvement and excellence of the former will depend in large measure on the well-being, physical and mental, of the latter and vice versa. The mere accumulation and tabulation of statistics takes time. If

we're going in heavily for very minute statistics, let us also keep statistical account of the time it takes to gather and keep those statistics. I think the result would surprise most of us. What we gain in one way do not we lose in another? And I must always hark back to the question "*Cui bono*," that is, if quantity alone is to be the basis of efficiency, as it seems to be in so many cases that have been cited by lecturers on the subject. We have heard of the number of bricks which have been laid per hour per man. There is much opportunity for poor work here so such statistics may prove valuable and justify the efficiency method which has resulted in raising the average or they may not. But to say one librarian can write 50 cards a day and another 80, or to prove that one assistant has circulated 100 books a day and another but 60, is not telling the whole story by any means. *Figures* in such cases are not sufficiently convincing to the initiated, and it certainly cannot be taken for granted that the one who wrote the greater number of cards or circulated the larger number of books, must necessarily be the most efficient worker. Not any more so than that the plodder who never loses a minute must perforce be considered to turn out a greater quantity of work than the spurter, who would break down nervously if obliged to do her task in the same way. We are all so differently constituted and must be allowed sufficient latitude individually to work out our own salvation, so long as the results aimed at are attained. Will any number of figures without a personal knowledge of the person in question enable you to judge effectively of that person's ability? If one classifier's record states that she classified 20 books in one day and another that she classified 25, will that knowledge enable you to form a just estimate of each one's work or make a fair comparison between the two? Not unless many other facts are taken into consideration and indefinable qualities weighed. We might as well attempt to record and keep a record of the number of thought waves and brain revolutions that went to decide the classification of each book. I may seem somewhat pessimistic, but you know that to be successful one must not be over-optimistic. It is only by seeing obstacles, even when they do not exist, that one is enabled to devise means to overcome them. The "Efficiency" of the "Head"

of any enterprise will do more to make for much and good work than almost anything else, and this efficiency may be said to lie more in the "Head's" inspirational qualities than in any mere mechanical, intellectual, administrative or other ability—or all these combined, which without the first mentioned lose in effectiveness. Perfection of mechanical detail without *esprit de corps* or enthusiasm and interest on the part of the individual as motive power will not make the machinery work smoothly and at its best. If one pushed one's staff to the very limit of its power always, one could never call on its members for extra speed at critical moments. James H. Collins in a recent article entitled "Interest—The Business Mainspring"—says: "To the business man executive work is often the best sort of fun, because he is intensely interested. For the boss, all the success and most of the fun in his work is to be thoroughly interested. And the interested man soon finds that the easiest road in management is to transmit some of his interest to others. To-day the executive not only tries to communicate his enthusiasm and point of view to those subordinates with whom he is in personal touch, but goes further—he develops and makes plain the points of interest in the work itself so that employes at a distance may be stimulated." A little warmth of human interest and feeling will never be wasted. Louis XIII it is said failed as a man and as a king because he lacked warmth of affection for his fellow-creatures. The constant use of the spur to achieve greater results in quantity can be overdone and may eventually become ruinous. It is such things that tend to promote the cause of Socialism. To my mind the highest form of efficiency consists first in studying the people intrusted to you until you know them so well that you can adapt their talents to the work allotted them if you cannot assign to them the work for which they have most talent. That process is almost certain to insure the happiness of the individual, overcome his inertia, arouse his interest in the work, inspire him to train himself to accomplish the best results, to lessen or eliminate all unnecessary movements of his own initiation, without being told, and to develop his capacity for independent action, and for remaining an individual and free. I have a great deal of sympathy with Oscar Wilde when he says "There is no one

type of man. There are as many perfect as there are imperfect men. And while to the claims of charity a man may yield and yet be free, to the claims of conformity no man may yield and remain free at all." I hope that I have made it plain that I am a firm and enthusiastic believer in system and efficiency, but that I would merely decry its being carried or exercised to such excess that it must in the end perforce topple over of its own weight. Let us remember that one is more apt to get the best results with the least seeming effort. I can do no better than to close by quoting the admonition of Whistler, "Art is not in showing pains, but in effacing all traces of it."

A CLASSIFICATION FOR AGRICULTURE LITERATURE

MRS. F. H. RIDGWAY, of the Berea College Library, Berea, Ky.

THIS revision of Mr. Dewey's classification of agriculture was undertaken for Berea College Library primarily that places might be afforded the new agricultural and country life literature. While planning for the new material it seemed advisable to make certain changes in some of the old subjects which have outgrown their quarters in the D. C.

In our work of revision there was held in mind the desirability of avoiding changes which would cause erasures of numbers on material already in the library. A few such changes seemed justifiable, however.

Vegetables have been transferred from 635 to 634.1, and Forestry from 634.9 to 635. Very obviously Vegetables should go in 634 under Horticulture; and Forestry, which is not a horticultural subject, not only needed a different location, but because it has become one of the great branches of agriculture it deserves a position relatively more important, therefore it has been given a section of its own.

Another change, made chiefly to secure a section for government publications, is that of transferring Fishing and Trapping—subjects relatively undeserving of a whole section—from 639 to 638, where they are arranged with Bee and Silk-worm culture under Other agricultural industries. To provide a place for general material about plants 632 has been changed from Pests, Hindrances, etc., to Plant Husbandry, plant pests, etc., being kept in this section as a division of Plant Husbandry, while pests, etc., affecting animals go in 636 under Animal Husbandry.

There are no other changes which involve erasures. In other places where the revision suggests changes they are affected by the addition of figures. An effort has been made to avoid very long numbers.

In this work inquiry has been made into the

agricultural classifications of a considerable number of libraries, both public and college.

To Mr. Wyer (1900), Mr. Cutter (1898), Mr. Morton (1906), Massachusetts Agricultural Library (1912), and Yale Forest School (1912) the writer is greatly indebted for material incorporated from their classifications. For information obtained on certain social and economic questions thanks are due to Professors L. H. Bailey, T. N. Carver, J. L. Coulter, G. F. Warren, H. C. Taylor, and W. J. Spillman, also to Professors F. O. Clark and Frank Montgomery, of the Agricultural Department of Berea College.

630 Agriculture

- .1, Rural sociology; .11, Statistics; .13, Agricultural economics; .131, Labor; .134, Co-operation; .136, Finance; .138, Production; .14, Agricultural legislation; .18, Transportation; .19, Country life; .191, Farm home; .192, Farm women; .193, Farm boys and girls
- .2, Farm management; .22, Organization and equipment of farm; .221, Farmstead, Fields, etc.; .222, Farmhouse, Outbuildings, Fences. (See also 728); .223, Farm machinery and implements; .23, Administration of farm; .231, Farm accounting
- .3, Dictionaries, Cyclopedias
- .4, Essays, Addresses, Popular literature about agriculture and country life
- .5, Periodicals
- .6, Societies, Proceedings, etc.
- .7, Study and teaching; .71, Elementary schools; .72, Secondary schools; .73, College and universities; .74, Extension work; .75, Schools and experiment stations; .76, Institutes, Summer schools; .78, Fairs, Exhibits
- .8, Applied sciences; .83, Agricultural physics; .84, Agricultural chemistry
- .9, History, Travel and description

631 Soils

- .1 Physics
- .2 Chemistry
- .3 Tillage
- .4 Crop rotation
- .5 Fertilizers
- .6 Reclamation
- .7 Drainage
- .8 Irrigation
- .9 Special areas
- .91 Dry farming
- .92 Irrigation farming
- .93 Mountain farming

632

Plant husbandry

.03, Dictionaries, Cyclopedias; .05, Periodicals; .06, Societies; .07, Study and teaching; .09, History

- .1 Seeds and germination
- .2 Planting and transplanting
- .3 Training, Pruning
- .4 Breeding
- .5 Pests and diseases
- .51 Pests
- .511 Animal (also beneficial)
- .512 Plant
- .52 Diseases
- .521 Parasitic
- .522 Non-parasitic
- .6 Protection from frost, drought, etc.
- .7 Harvesting, Curing, Storing
- .8 Marketing, Exhibiting

633

Field crops

.01, General culture and care; .011, Seeds, Germination; .012, Planting; .014, Breeding; .015, Pests and diseases; .016, Protection; .017, Harvesting; .018, Marketing; .03, Cyclopedias; .05, Periodicals; .06, Societies; .07, Study and teaching; .09, History

1. Cereal crops

(May arrange cereals in alphabetical order. Same arrangement may be made for other crops, for vegetables, fruits, etc., and for breeds of horses, etc.)

.2 Forage crops

- .21 Grasses
- .22 Legumes

.3 Root crops

- .4 Sugar plants
- .5 Textile plants
- .6 Alkaloidal plants
- .7 Other

634

Horticulture

.01, General culture and care; .011, Seeds, Germination; .012, Planting; .013, Pruning; .014, Breeding; .015, Pests and diseases; .016, Protection; .017, Harvesting; .018, Marketing; .03, Cyclopedias; .05, Periodicals; .06, Societies; .07, Study and teaching; .09, History

.1 Vegetables

- .11 Edible roots
- .12 Edible stems
- .13 Edible leaves
- .14 Edible flowers
- .15 Edible fruit
- .16 Edible seeds

- .17 Edible fungi
 .2 **Fruits**
 .21 Pomaceous
 .22 Drupaceous
 .23 Citrous
 .24 Small fruits
 .25 Grapes
 .26 Nuts
 .3 **Floriculture**
 .31 Greenhouses Conservatories
 .32 Hotbeds. Coldframes. House plants
 .33 Outdoor floriculture
 .34 Bulbous and tuberous plants
 .35 Cut flowers
 .36 Annuals
 .37 Other flowering plants
 .38 Non-flowering plants
 .39 Trees and shrubs
- 635 **Forestry**
 .03, Cyclopedias; .05, Periodicals; .06, Societies; .07, Study and teaching; .09, History. Travel and description
 .1 **Silviculture**
 .2 **Forest protection and preservation**
 .21 Pests and diseases
 .3 **Forest economics**
 .31 Forest policy
 .311 Forest reserves
 .5 **Forest influences**
 .6 **Management**
 .61 Mensuration
 .62 Engineering
 .63 Administration
 .8 **Utilization**
 .81 Lumbering
- 636 **Animal husbandry**
 .003, Cyclopedias; .005, Periodicals; .006, Societies; .007, Study and teaching; .009, History. Travel and description; .01, Breeds; .02, Feeds and feeding; .03, Care and housing; .04, Breeding; .05, Pests and diseases (See also 619); .08, Exhibiting. Judging
 .1 **Horses**
 .11 Breeds
 .111 Light horses
 .112 Draft horses
 .113 Ponies
 .13 Feeding and care
 .14 Breeding
- .15 Diseases
 .18 Exhibiting. Judging
 .19 Asses. Mules
 .2 **Cattle**
 .21 Breeds
 .211 Beef breeds
 .212 Dairy breeds
 .213 Dual purpose breeds
 .23 Feeding and care
 .24 Breeding
 .25 Diseases
 .28 Exhibiting
 .3 **Sheep**
 .31 Breeds
 .33 Feeding and care
 .34 Breeding
 .35 Diseases
 .39 Goats
 .4 **Swine**
 .41 Breeds
 .43 Feeding and care
 .44 Breeding
 .45 Diseases
 .5 **Poultry**
 .51 Breeds
 .53 Feeding and care
 .54 Breeding
 .55 Diseases
 .56 Chickens
 .57 Ducks and geese
 .58 Turkeys
 .59 Other
 .6 **Birds**
 .7 **Dogs**
 .8 **Cats**
 .9 **Other**
- 637 **Dairy farming**
 .03, Cyclopedias; .05, Periodicals; .06, Societies; .07, Study and teaching; .09, History
 .1 **Milk**
 .2 **Butter**
 .3 **Cheese**
- 638 **Other agricultural industries**
 .1 **Bee culture**
 .2 **Silkworm culture**
 .3 **Fish culture**
 .4 **Trapping**
- 639 **U. S., state, and foreign government documents**

SPECIAL LIBRARY SERVICE

By G. W. LEE

THESE are days when libraries are fast becoming recognized as essential in business, and the question, "How do you run your library?" is familiar to custodians of libraries that serve business houses. A good answer to such a broad question might be, "We run our library to suit the boss": to save him time and trouble in getting questions answered or obtaining books he would like to use; to furnish him with information that he could hardly hope to obtain through ordinary channels; to record experience, so that each question answered is a stepping stone for answering questions of a similar kind.

Do all business houses need special libraries? The engineer, the insurance man, and the banker have in common a need of statistical reports, maps, directions, etc., but what of the man whose business is more an affair of routine or of simple experience—the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker? While not every business man needs a library, I can point to a brass company, a paper manufacturing concern, and a dry goods house which are making valuable use of their libraries. The farmer of to-day finds the *Farmers' Bulletin* published by the Department of Agriculture of great advantage; the miner, the *Geological Survey*. It is necessary for the engineers in charge of modern street railway and lighting properties to work out the refined problems of car-mile costs, efficiency in the purchase of coal, refrigeration off the peak load, which their specialists and sub-specialists study out in minute detail. It is the investigation of such questions that calls for the special library and makes it a thriving organization.

A good example of special library development is the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau, which recently added the feature of a special inter-library worker, who while making headquarters at the Public Library, considers the community her archives of information, using the telephone, visiting other libraries, professors, specialists, and business houses as occasion warrants. Those who belong to the Bureau, subscribers having contributed upwards of a \$25 minimum for a period ending Dec. 31 of current year, have the first call upon her services. "If I can subscribe \$25 to have my questions answered from one center, why do I need a reference library?" You will not need one, if your questions are few and can be answered in five or ten minutes; otherwise you will have to wait your turn. No doubt nine-tenths of the questions you would ask could be answered by purchasing a dozen books, and then you would have the beginning of your own special library. In that way many special library collections have been started.

Having suggested the general requisites of a special library and the need for such collec-

tions, it might be well to point to the way in which daily experience is a daily reminder of how one needs to grow. This is done by selecting a few items from a box of a thousand or more questions, covering a record of eight years, and commenting on the resources, or the needs that each question calls to mind:

1. Paper on "Earth pressure." Found through referring to our card catalog of periodical references. (Our general classification scheme for this purpose available for distribution in pamphlet form.)

2. "Irrigation projects." Asked before, and indicating the value of record of questions answered.

3. "Costs of car barns." Extra periodical indexes resorted to, to save time in handling separate volumes. (This plan of keeping an extra file of separately bound periodical indexes does not appear to have been adopted elsewhere.)

4. "Magazines dealing with good roads." Requested by Chamber of Commerce; good suggestions found in *Engineering Index*.

5. "Cement company's pamphlet on house construction." A catalog available in our purchasing department.

6. "How to address the dean of a college." Referred to our office authorities on such matters. (Let me suggest the collecting of data for a handy book of business English.)

7. "Full name of selling agent of a New Hampshire mill." New England business directory tells us these are but typical of dozens of questions and suggestions which might be cited.

And what do we ask of others? Probably more than others ask of us. For titles on recent works on distillation of wood, we find the Chemical Library of Massachusetts Institute of Technology a resourceful center. For certain features of concrete, we like to know that another departmental library of that same institute can let us take C. A. P. Turner's thin but \$20 book. We have been glad to find the Boston Society of Civil Engineers binds into its volumes the construction news supplement of a certain technical journal. We are constantly interchanging services with Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Company's banking library. We call upon various professors for their expert suggestions, and it would seem as though we wrote the departments at Washington every day. It is simply a question of development, to make more of a science of our methods, and join more and more with others for the same purpose.

There is ample literature on special libraries illustrating their value and their working methods. The following pamphlets pertaining to our library may be had upon request: "The library and the business man," 1907; "The library and its facilities," 1911; and "Classification of periodical references," 1912.

THE MASON MEMORIAL LIBRARY

THE Great Barrington, Massachusetts, Free Library dedicated its new building on July 24, 1913. The late Mrs. Mary A. Mason, an adopted resident of the town, willed funds amounting to fifty thousand dollars for the erection of this building to the memory of her husband, the late Capt. Henry Hobart Mason.

A competition, for which eight architects and architectural firms were chosen from New York and Boston, resulted in the selection of the design submitted by Messrs. Blanchard & Barnes, Architects, at 15 West 38th street, New York City. Prof. Warren Power Laird of the University of Pennsylvania advised the building committee as professional consulting architect.

The style of architecture adopted is that which prevailed in New England during the colonial period and is commonly known as the Georgian. The desire, in treating the design, has been to impart a cheerful, comfortable, and homelike feeling by an effective arrangement of parts and architectural features externally, and by an open treatment and effective lightening internally.

From the street the building presents a harmonious effect. The exterior is laid up in Howard brick, made in the same primitive methods of the early colonials, and used with great success by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White on some of the gates at Harvard University. White marble trimmings relieve the red stone. This stone was quarried in West Stockbridge where was obtained about one hundred years ago the marble for the front of the city hall in New York City. The roof is of variegated slate, having several slightly different colors, a method which does away with the old idea of a slate roof monotonous in color and in texture. The edges of the slate are roughly chipped to make the roof more interesting. A graceful wooden railing runs along the ridge connecting the chimneys which rise at both ends of the building. A dignified cupola in wood and copper, bearing on its front face the family arms of Lord Barrington, surmounts the whole. Following the scheme of the period selected the main entrance is in the middle of the front of the building, flanked on each side by two windows. In the walls at the sides of the door are combination lanterns and flag poles, providing a place for the display of the flags of the Nation and of the Commonwealth.

The plan of the interior of the building shows it to be a rectangular structure. The main entrance and its vestibule opens into the reading room which occupies the entire front of the building. This room is seventy-seven feet long and thirty feet wide. The imported English red tiled floor suggests fire proof construction. To guard against noise rugs have been placed in important places. The walls are paneled about twelve feet high with a wooden wainscot painted old ivory, and above,

the plaster walls are painted colonial buff. Under the windows are book shelves. The barrelled ceiling is coffered. Two high backed settees and rugs crossing from the front door to the charging desk immediately opposite divide this great room in the middle. Thus is formed a reading room for adults at one end and one for children at the other. Perhaps the most pleasing details of the room are two attractive mantels over the fire-places at both ends of the room. Even the andirons were chosen with special care as to the proper size and form.

One of the interesting features of the plan of the library is the fact that the librarian's desk, placed directly opposite the front door and in the centre of the building has splendid supervision of the entire main floor and of the stairs leading to the basement. Behind the desk and separated from the reading-room by columns is the stack room installed by the Sneed & Co. Iron Works, forty-five feet long and twenty-four feet deep. For the present only one tier has been installed, but the steel beams supporting the floor of this room were made strong enough to support more tiers, and the room and the building were designed with the idea that these would be installed when the growth of the library shall require it. The capacity of each tier of stacks is fifteen thousand five hundred volumes. The desk has been built with efficiency of service in mind. Ample space has been provided for charging trays, for receiving and delivering books and for the storage of supplies. The stacks and furniture were prepared by the Library Bureau. The card catalog case is placed just at the end of the desk, beside the entrance to the stacks.

The Librarian's room, practically fourteen feet square in the north east corner of the building, is reached through a lobby opening from the stacks. In the southeast corner is the reference room sixteen by fourteen feet. Shelves five feet high, extend around the walls of this room for the books of general reference.

A staircase descends from the end of the desk in the main room. Here a hallway runs through the length of the building in the middle, and opening from it are, first, on the left hand side, or to the rear of the building where the ground slopes away and permits full length windows, the receiving room, where books may be unpacked and sent by a lift up to the librarian's room above, next a large room under the stack room which is to be used as a museum for a local historical collection, and connecting with it a room under the reference room whose use is not yet assigned. In the basement also there is a storage stack room for the used documents, and there are ample toilets and a large boiler room. There are two indirect heating registers for the large reading room, but most of the building is heated by direct radiators.

The general effect of the building is that of

a private library where rows of books on low shelves lure to the browsing habit, where cozy window seats and comfortable chairs tempt a book lover to curl up and read, where the entire atmosphere is one of dignified refinement, and culture and the love of the literary masters of all days is ever present. No more care could have been exercised in the selection of every detail to produce this harmony. And yet the library is workable. Those who come here helping themselves to solve the great problems of the day will find every convenience for doing so, the laboratory method can here be followed, only it will be done among charming surroundings.

The building committee had for a chairman Mr. A. C. Collins, who is also the chairman of the board of directors of the library. Miss Emma F. Sheldon is the librarian.

J. A. LOWE.

WHAT THE LIBRARY CAN DO FOR OUR FOREIGN-BORN*

By JOHN FOSTER CARR

FRESH among my boyhood's memories—I am talking of the early eighties—there stand pictures of two librarians, one a grave but genial scholar of remarkable erudition, the head of a great library, the other a young lady whose duties in a town library made no serious inroads upon her favorite work of knitting. I do not pretend to say how far these two were, for their primitive time, prevailing types of librarians, but types I believe, they were. To compass "all learning" was long the ideal of the library that the scholar-librarian followed. Now as it seems to me, with your new scientific organization, "all life" has become the library's province, and every library is doing new planning and new work for its conquest, developing greater educative force, greater attractive social power. And to the librarian's despair, with the coming of this new purpose, our life grows more and more complex, as it rapidly develops a new civilization.

The new duties, for instance, that immigration is putting upon the libraries vastly complicate the question of the library's development. It is a national problem that it is largely for you to meet, unquestionably the greatest educational problem yet unattempted in this country. How shall I state its size and significance to you?

Define first the problem from the point of numbers. It will be the marvel of the future that we have sometimes received a million immigrants a year and yet that for so many years we have done nothing for their systematic Americanization and education. The Director of the Census made the announcement last October that there were among us 3,612,700 foreign-born males of voting age

who were not naturalized, a fact that carries a consequence of probably 7,000,000 men, women and children more or less out of touch with American ideals and American ideas. In your own Massachusetts, where your 1,059,245 foreign-born amount to very nearly one-third of your total population, 264,475, or 58 per cent of your foreign-born white males of voting age are not naturalized. Of this million again, 141,541 are illiterates, 10 years of age and over. These large figures state impressively your local problem.

The school, the great assimilator of our foreign children, has, it must frankly be admitted, accomplished little for the adult foreign-born. It has found it difficult to refashion its educational method to the immediate necessity of the case. Neither books nor system nor seats have been well adapted to instruction of the immigrant. Altogether the handicap has been too serious a one to be surmounted by any but the most intelligent, persistent, and ambitious of our foreign-born.

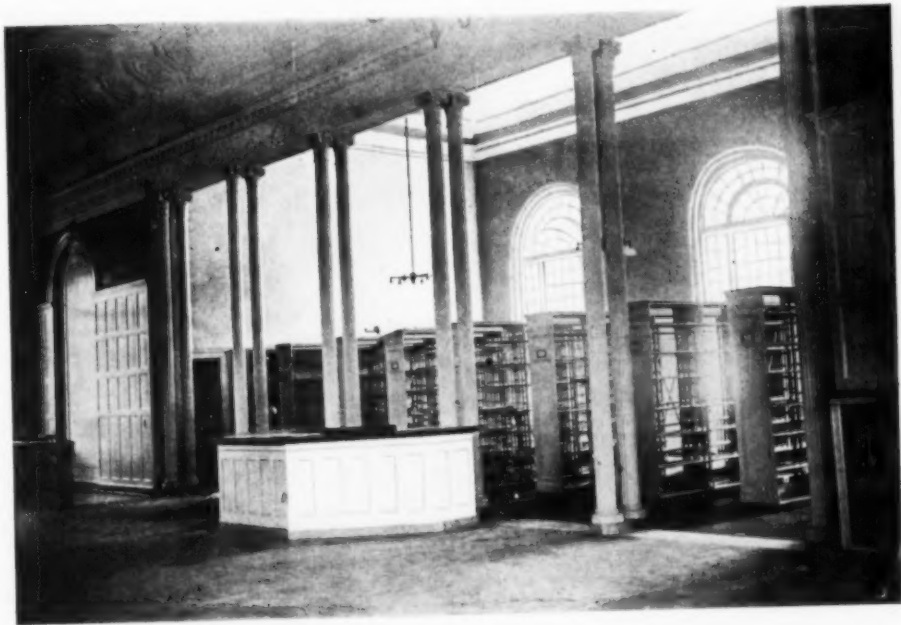
The library has a far greater opportunity in this work than the school. For the Americanization of the adult foreign-born in its own way, it can render the same service that the school does for the foreign-born child. Its aid is more inviting and less formal. It makes less strenuous demands upon the attention of a man who is often exceedingly tired after a long day's work. It welcomes the man who thinks himself too old for school. And it is open throughout the year, where the night school at the most is open only seven months of the year. It can furnish papers and books in his own language and thus provide a homely air. It gives him a sense of joint right and ownership with us in the best things of our country, and that without a suggestion of patronizing interest. Best of all, I think it can put the immigrant in effective touch with American democracy, American ideals, and so, better than any other agency, destroy the impression of merciless commercialism that so many of our immigrants in their colonies continually assert is the main characteristic of our civilization.

In Mount Vernon, N. Y., we are trying to work out a practical plan that will be useful in this new field of education, the education and Americanization of our immigrants. We mean to give them, first of all, a cordial welcome to the new land, to bring them in touch with the best and most helpful things in American life; and then to give them such education, civic and other, as they know they need, and so often desire, and to help prepare them for citizenship. As a first step, with the active help of their leading men in Mount Vernon we have been giving a series of very simple lectures to the foreign-born in their own languages. These lectures have been based on the "Guide to the United States for the immigrant" and have been in Italian, Yiddish, Swedish and English. They have been given in the public school, and all necessary ex-

*Read at the last annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, at Williamstown, Friday, May 23, 1913.



EXTERIOR OF THE NEW MASON MEMORIAL LIBRARY, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.



THE MASON MEMORIAL LIBRARY INTERIOR

penses have been paid by the Board of Education.

We have now taken up the second and more important part of our plan, the use of the library in the work. The difficulties are that foreign-born working men and women either do not know of the library, or fear that they will be unwelcome. Once persuaded to enter, they need immediate personal attention. Index cards are impossible to them; the open shelf is often almost useless; they know little or nothing of the proper use of books. In short, they require much painstaking individual help from the librarian.

And this is what we have done. In March, one of these school meetings for Italians was adjourned at 9 o'clock, and became a personally conducted tour to the Public Library. The Verdi Club welcomed us there with "Santa Lucia," "Bella Napoli," and selections from Verdi and Mascagni on mandolin and guitar. And there was a first simple talk on libraries and their privileges. Our guests learned that the library, like the school is the property of the public, and that full privilege of it belongs to every man and woman and reading child living in Mount Vernon. The different rooms of the library were explained, the few simple rules stated. The public promise was made: "The more you use the library, the more Italian books, and papers and magazines we shall buy." The librarian made a special point of meeting personally as many as possible of the people, giving a social and friendly air to the place. Afterwards it was a pleasure to see them crowd around the desk asking for cards, when it was discovered that these could be had, and books with them, too, immediately, by any one who could give a name in the Mount Vernon directory of someone who would vouch for the applicant's honesty and good character. The evening closed with more music.

Not too much was attempted that first night. For the second library meeting the lecture was given in the auditorium of the library itself. The public invitation given was made general. Parents were particularly requested to bring their children, who, it was announced, would be entertained in the children's room by the assistant in charge of the children's department. This meeting was largely devoted to a lecture in Italian, and there was more pleasant and informal talk about the library itself and its privileges. The Verdi Club, as always, eagerly volunteered its services for entertainment. Selections, vocal as well as instrumental, were very successfully given; and an accomplished young actress recited Pascarella's grotesquely humorous "Discovery of America" to the enthusiastic plaudits of the crowd.

Fulfilling our promise, a new list of Italian books has been purchased. This includes a few Italian classics not in the library, and a certain number of English, French and Russian novels in Italian translation, all world classics. A particular point was made of adding books

that are either translations of famous American works, or books about the United States and American life.

A second list of books already approved and next to be ordered of similar character, including, besides a liberal supply of fiction, volumes of travel with a further sprinkling of American authors.

There has also been conditionally promised by a friend of the library a set of books already selected, devoted chiefly to works describing the new Italy and its aspirations, simple books of biography, science, mechanics, hygiene, with further additions of Italian classics.

The individual attention of the librarian is proving the biggest factor in the success of the work. She explains the mysteries of procedure from open shelf and selection of books to their registration and care. Beginning with the "immigrant's guide," which she calls "the foundation on which the librarian must build" in this work, she helpfully learns what are the new member's needs and tastes. Here the "Guide" is of special service and becomes a useful interpreter between them, for it is accessible in English to the librarian, and can be read in his own Italian or Polish or Yiddish by the newcomer. By gentle hint and open advice, through other books in his own language, he is given the chance of learning something of American life, its ideals and opportunities. He learns of "books that will serve not only for his amusement and pleasure, but for the best education of which he is capable, and so help him to earn more money and more fully enjoy life."

One question that has been taken up has been the abuse of books. It was found that many Italian working men who had few advantages of education in their own country occasionally brought their books back either badly soiled, or torn. To provide a remedy for this in a friendly but effective way, making a direct appeal to the reader, the following notice in Italian, with its familiar appealing "thou's," was prepared and is now being pasted on the covers of all Italian books in the library:

"Friend Reader!

This book is full of wise advice and useful information for thee. Treat it well as thou would'st a good friend. Do not rumple it. Do not soil it. Do not tear it. Think that after having been useful to thee, it must be of service to a great number of thy compatriots. To damage it, to tear it, to soil it, would give a bad impression of thee and prevent other Italians getting the benefit from this book. Respect this volume for the good name and for the advantage of Italians.

This book must be returned to the Public Library of Mount Vernon, New York, within two weeks."

And for those who abuse books, the plan has been formed of showing when necessary, a copy of the "immigrant's guide" that had been borrowed only once, and then returned to

the library in so bad a condition that it could not be sent out again; comparing with this a copy of Dante that was printed in Venice in 1529, whose pages are as clean and in many cases almost as white, as when it left the press, nearly 400 years ago.

In these meetings it is intended for the future to have always some spoken English. At one of them, there was an Italian speech by an American. We are trying to cultivate intimate and friendly relations with our foreign-born friends, and to do this on so simple and democratic a basis, that there can be no suspicion of a patronizing interest on our part.

It is noteworthy that success of these Italian meetings has been made possible by the very hearty co-operation of two Italians locally prominent, both contractors, the most important contractors of the town, and of the Italian Catholic priest.

The first book needed, and the first prepared was a guide, if you please, to American life, a kind of immigrant's Baedeker, telling the man those things that he knows he needs to know about our country: How to find work; How to travel in this strange land, where everything, they say, seems to be upside down; How to learn English; The claims of agriculture—the story of the 92 Italian colonies, of the 30,000 Jews on farms; The geography, climate, government of this country; How immigrants can become citizens; The laws they are liable to break innocently, and other laws; Health; Chapters on savings banks, on notaries and other abuses, and private advice. The "Guide" was prepared throughout with immigrant co-operation, with the help of those who know the life and language of the immigrant. The "Guide" has now been published in four languages especially adapting it in every detail to the men of different nationalities. Demands are now being made for similar books written in the same manner and style, for a United States history, for simple biographies, a simple book of civics, a simple book on learning English.

Supplements to the "Guide" have now been published for Massachusetts and there are hundreds of calls for the book in fifteen other languages. In the work we have had the co-operation of men of all religions, Catholic and Jew as heartily helpful as Protestant.

The most heartening success of all, next to our success with the immigrant, has been that with our own people. Newspapers all over the country talk of it as a "Guide to the immigrant for the American," a means, through understanding sympathy, of destroying the things that separate, working for broader democracy, a more generous human fellowship. The result of all this work by our friends is that people are beginning to see that it is more than a question of a book. It is an idea. For the propaganda we need the heart interest of men and women.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION —LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

By MARY E. HALL, *President of Library Section of N. E. A.*

THE Library Department of the N. E. A. held three sessions in Salt Lake City, July 7-11, 1913.

The first session was called to order by the president in Unity Hall on Monday morning. The chief topic for discussion was "The best use of books and libraries in elementary schools." The program, planned by Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, chairman of the Normal school committee, and Miss Effie Power, secretary of the N. E. A. Library department, attracted many teachers and school superintendents, as well as librarians to the meeting. Howard R. Driggs, library secretary of the State Board of Education, Salt Lake City, opened the meeting with a brief address of welcome, in which he sketched the history of library development in Utah, and then spoke on the topic "Connecting the public schools with the public library."

Mr. James F. Hosc, head of the English department, Chicago Teachers' College, followed with a suggestive paper on "The conduct of a course in children's literature."

Miss Harriet A. Wood, head of the School department, Portland, Oregon, read a delightful paper on "The library hour in the school." Miss Wood believes that the library and the school must be so closely knit together that the world's experience recorded in books sheds light upon every hour of the school day. Statements about books should be provided for teachers by supervisors, so that every subject may have its library hour. The teacher must be saturated with the literature of her subject, and then wait for the psychological moment to introduce specially interesting books to her pupils. The library hour need not be confined to story telling and reading aloud in the classes in English and history, but teachers of art, music, sewing, and manual training can make good use of such an hour. The teacher of millinery in a trade school of Portland uses the hour when the girls' hands are busy for awakening an interest in the beauties of her native France, and encouraging the reading of books of travel and biography. The teacher in the manual training center may open up books to the earnest little workers on the benches by introducing them not only to live books dealing with the shop work, but to biographies of William Morris, Ruskin and Edison, which will give impetus to the boy craftsmen. A geography library hour in the grades offers boundless opportunities to the teacher. There should be an occasional hour spent by teacher and class in the public library, when the children can be shown the finely illustrated books, the Audubon bird pictures, the Curtis Indian pictures, etc. The card catalog and classification should be taught by games and exercises.

There should be simple lessons on the care and use of books, the atlas, encyclopædia, and large dictionary. How to judge a book may be learned early by giving talks on individual books in the classroom library.

Miss Joanna Sprague, librarian of the Public Library, Salt Lake City, opened the discussion of Miss Wood's paper by describing the admirable use made of the library hour in the elementary schools of Salt Lake City, where entire classes and their teachers come to the public library.

A book symposium followed the discussion. This symposium on "Notable children's books of recent years" was planned by Miss Effie Power and conducted by Miss Wood. The teachers in attendance were most enthusiastic over this innovation on an N. E. A. program, and it proved well worth while. Among the teachers who discussed particular books on Miss Powers' list were Miss Frances Jenkins, supervisor of elementary grades, Decatur, Ill., and Miss Goddard, head of the English department, Lincoln High School, Portland, Oregon. Miss Goddard severely criticised the English of many children's books published to-day. The symposium was made especially interesting through the generosity of the St. Louis Public Library in sending an exhibit of the books discussed and printed lists for distribution to all who attended the meeting.

On Monday afternoon the members of the Library department enjoyed the opportunity of meeting the leaders in library work in Utah at a reception held at the home of Miss Esther Nelson, chairman of the local committee.

On Wednesday afternoon the Library department met in joint session with the Department of rural and agricultural education. The meeting was called to order in the First Presbyterian church by E. C. Bishop, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Mr. O. S. Rice, State Library clerk for Wisconsin, opened the meeting with a paper on "Rural school libraries, their needs and possibilities." Among the needs of rural school libraries Mr. Rice notes the following: (1) Such legislation as will insure the establishment of a library in every rural school and an increase in the number of volumes in the libraries already established. The average number of volumes in one room schools is considerably less than fifty, and a large percentage of such schools do not have any library books whatever. (2) Better state supervision of school libraries. With sufficient office and field force provided, state departments of education seem to be in the most strategic position to supervise school library work which falls as naturally within their province as any other school activity. So far it would seem that Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin are the only states which provide special positions within the state department of education for the supervision of school library work. If state departments are to justify

their control of school libraries they must build up strong library divisions. (3) Legislation that will require that candidates for teachers' certificates should be examined in library methods and a knowledge of children's reading. Teachers must be trained to select books wisely, to care for school libraries properly, to direct into right channels the reading of pupils, and to take advantage of every aid offered by the state, the county, and by local public libraries. The teacher untrained in the use of books and other reading matter is the weakest link in the school library chain. The subject must be given its proper place in the normal schools, and made to rank as high as algebra, for instance, in regard to time and compulsory requirements. In Wisconsin after Jan. 1, 1915, all candidates for county teachers' certificates must pass an examination in library methods.

Mr. E. M. Phillips, rural school commissioner, State Education Department, St. Paul, Minn., discussed Mr. Rice's paper. Mr. Phillips said in part: "There can be nothing but waste and inefficiency in establishing and up-building school libraries unless the function of selection be exercised by persons thoroughly trained to the work. In 1911 the Legislature of Minnesota created the office of supervisor of public school libraries in the Department of Education. Miss Martha Wilson, a trained librarian, has now given two years of splendid service, and the results are patent. In furtherance of a plan to improve conditions as to both selection and use of the library instruction is given in every teachers' training agency in the state, from the normal schools and the college of education down to the summer schools and institutes. Everywhere that rural teachers, county superintendents or rural school officers assemble there the supervisor of school libraries is found ready to give expert library aid to the remotest rural district. A most important feature of the work of the supervisor is the compilation of carefully selected lists of books for rural school libraries, elementary schools in general, and high schools."

"The influence of the agricultural college on the farmers' use of books" was the topic discussed by Mr. William M. Hephurn, of Purdue University, in a paper full of practical suggestions. This paper was read by Miss Anna Price, of Lincoln, Nebraska. The agricultural college should show the farmer how books can aid him professionally. The new agriculture demands that the farmer read books and magazines on farming. The agricultural college can guide the farmer in his selection and use of the great mass of free bulletins issued by the government and experiment stations. It can do this by correspondence or by means of select and annotated lists of the best books and bulletins on a given subject. It can reach the farmer with these lists at county fairs, farmers' institutes and asso-

ciations, and at the farmers' short courses. Much more might be done by exhibitions of books for the farmer at all gatherings of farmers. The college should be equipped to send out "package libraries" on any given agricultural subject. The agricultural college should also emphasize the importance of supplying the country home with interesting and wholesome books and magazines. The farmer is not yet regarded seriously as a book purchaser. One fails to find any advertisements of books even in the best farm papers. So far as one can judge by these farm papers, the farmers need automobiles, pianos, and victrolas to contribute to the higher life, but not books. The agricultural college can help to bring about the time when the book shelves in the farm home will cease to contain only subscription books of questionable value, and will in their places contain attractive books on farm life, fiction, travel, biography, children's books and the higher grade magazines. Mr. Hepburn urged that agricultural colleges should cooperate in this work with state library commissions, libraries and local public libraries.

Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, closed the meeting by an inspiring address on "Libraries for rural communities," in which he asserted that young people in the country have more time to read than do city people, and if the proper kind of literature were furnished them they would read better books, more books than the average city person, as there are fewer distractions. He believed that every county in the United States should either build a library building or give space in the county building for a county library.

On Thursday afternoon a paper by Mr. Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas, was read at the session of the Normal school department. Mr. Kerr's topic was "The library work that the normal school ought to do and the influence which it ought to have in stimulating library work." This paper aroused the interest of several normal school presidents who took part in the discussion which followed.

On Friday morning the third session of the department was called to order in Unity Hall. Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, chairman of the committee on normal school libraries, presented a most valuable report on existing conditions in normal school libraries in the United States based upon investigation of library conditions in nearly two hundred normal schools and city training schools. Recommendations submitted for the betterment of normal school libraries were as follows: (1) The appointment of a trained librarian in every normal and teachers' training school. (2) That library lessons should be given in the grades and high schools in order that normal schools may specialize on library courses for prospective teachers. (3) That colleges and universities should give library instruction to the end that leaders in the

educational world may recognize the value of the school library. (4) That normal schools in their required library lessons should place the emphasis on children's literature and practice lessons and that technical library instruction be reserved for elective teacher-librarian courses. (5) That a handbook be compiled and an effort made by the organized normal school librarians of the United States to secure its publication and free distribution by the Department of Education at Washington. (6) That an effort be made to bring about centralized supervision of school libraries through a *school library supervisor in each state* and one for the whole of the United States.

This report was discussed by W. J. Hawkins, president of the Normal School of Warrensburg, Mo. Mr. Hawkins offered a resolution that copies of the report be printed by the National Educational Association and distributed to all normal schools. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Miss Lucile F. Fargo, librarian of the North Central High School, Spokane, read a paper on "Training high school students in the use of a library." Library lessons should be made an integral part of the English course, and should be given by the English teacher, with the exception of two or three lessons which can be better given by the librarian, e.g., on the card catalog, the classification, and on the selection and buying of books for a personal library. Where it has been tried pupils and teachers agree that the library instruction is the most suggestive, most interesting and most useful form of English work.

Miss Sprague presented the report of the nominating committee, which was unanimously adopted. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: president, Mr. Willis H. Kerr, State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas; vice-president, Mrs. Philander P. Claxton, Washington, D. C.; secretary, Harriet A. Wood, Public Library, Portland, Oregon.

Among the recommendations made by the committee on resolutions were the following:

Resolved, That this department deplores the present frequent appearance of slovenly written and carelessly edited children's books, and recommends to authors, editors and publishers more careful consideration of the following points:

- a. Such simplicity of diction as will put the books within easy grasp of the children for whom they are written.
- b. Accuracy and simplicity of sentence structure.
- c. In general, the use of such beautiful, accurate, and appropriate language as will aid rather than hinder the boys and girls of this country in the formation of a correct literary taste.

The committee also recommends:

1. That a committee on rural school libraries be appointed by the incoming president.
2. That the Library department hold a ses-

sion at the mid-winter meeting of the Department of superintendence, or be represented on the general program by a speaker on a library topic.

3. That the committee on resolutions of the N. E. A. be requested to definitely include in their resolutions the idea of the library as an educational instrumentality.

Through the generous coöperation of the League of Library Commissions and many public and school libraries, the library exhibit this year was the largest and most comprehensive that the National Education Association has ever held. For the first time since the department has prepared an exhibit it was given a place in the main N. E. A. exhibit instead of in the Public Library of the city. It was assigned about 50 feet of wall space directly after the kindergarten exhibit in a gallery in the main registration building, where all members of the N. E. A. were expected to register. In this way a large number of school superintendents and teachers visited it who would not have gone out of their way to see it in a library building. Much of its success is due to its careful and artistic arrangement by Miss Joanna Sprague, chairman of the local committee on the exhibit, and her care in providing attendants who could explain the exhibit to visitors. Public library work with children was illustrated by photographs, charts, lists, etc., from the public libraries of Buffalo, Cleveland, Grand Rapids, Newark, New York, Pittsburgh, Portland and St. Louis. An excellent exhibit of library work with rural communities was prepared by the League of Library Commissions, in which 28 charts illustrated what the library commissions are doing in the different states. This aroused much interest among school superintendents from states where there is no commission, when they learned what a commission could do for them in their work. The Minnesota State Department of Public Instruction contributed an exhibit of books for rural school libraries and copies of a list of 200 books for rural schools. Especially attractive and suggestive school library exhibits were loaned by the Eastern High School of Baltimore, Genesee Normal School, New York State Education Department, New York State Library School, Barringer High School, Newark, N. J., State Normal School of Bloomsburg, Pa., and the high school branches of Cleveland, Ohio, and Portland, Oregon. The League of Library Commissions had on exhibition and for sale inexpensive library aids for teachers. Lists of books for children were sent by many public libraries for free distribution, and were much appreciated not only by teachers from various parts of the United States, but from Canada, Africa, and several European countries. An interesting result of the exhibit was the request received by the president from the secretary of the Bureau of Conventions of the Panama Exposition that

a similar exhibit be prepared for the exposition in 1915.

The members of the Library department were given a farewell luncheon at the Country Club, where they were delightfully entertained by the librarians of Salt Lake City. Special resolutions of thanks were passed by the Library department for all that was done for the comfort and pleasure of visiting libraries by Miss Esther Nelson and other members of the local committee, of which she was chairman.

American Library Association

A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON BINDING.

The A. L. A. Committee on Binding now has sample work from 33 binders in this country, two binders in England and one in Germany. On application librarians can have the opinion of the committee regarding the work of any of these binders. If desired the volumes showing the work of those who have submitted samples can be sent for examination.

A. L. BAILEY, *Chairman.*

State Library Associations

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The eighty-first meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club took place at Williams College, Thursday to Saturday, May 22 to 24, 1913, in connection with the meetings of the Berkshire Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club. The Free Public Library Commission held a conference at this time also. The meetings were held in Grace Hall, Jesup Hall, and the auditorium of the Thompson Biological Laboratory.

The first session opened with an organ recital by Mr. Sumner Salter, director of music at Williams College. Two addresses of welcome, given by President Harry A. Garfield, of Williams College and President Charles F. D. Belden, of the Massachusetts Library Club, were followed by a paper on "The relation of public libraries to college libraries," by Mr. John A. Lowe, librarian of Williams College. Mr. Lowe outlined a broad policy for both types of libraries to pursue, somewhat in the following words:

"If we take as education 'the gradual adjustment to the spiritual possessions of the race,' the library holds a vital place in education. This scholarly aim is common both to the public and college library. The old tradition of a college library as a store house is breaking down, and its work is becoming one of extension. The college library is one of a private corporation, but it is coming to see that 'ownership is trusteeship' and colleges are anxious to pay the debt they owe the commonwealth. Why not have more active co-operation between college and public libraries? Let the college libraries supply all sorts of special

and unusual books which would not be practical for the public library, and duplicate copies of books when they are not in reserve or needed for classroom work. Two important ways in which the public library can help an educational institution are in giving definite instruction to high school students in the use of library resources, and by inspiring scholarly methods and love of higher education and culture. This co-operative movement between public and college libraries will react upon the community only for good. By it a larger service will be rendered to the public."

Following the paper by Mr. Lowe, Prof. Carroll L. Maxcy, of the department of rhetoric of Williams College, gave his lecture on Artemus Ward, which was listened to with much interest. The humor of both the lecturer and his subject was a welcome divergence from the usual professional character of the papers given.

The first number Friday was a convincing address reprinted elsewhere in this issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, on "What the library can do for our foreign-born," by John Foster Carr, author of "Guide to the United States for immigrants."

Mr. Carr was followed by Miss J. Maud Campbell, of Boston, formerly of the public library of Passaic, N. J., who spoke on "What the foreigner had done for one library."

Following this address, Mr. Belden announced that Gov. Foss had just signed a bill providing for a state commission to take charge of this work with foreigners. Whereupon the Chair announced a "committee on library problems with foreigners" with power to enlarge membership.

Mr. William B. Clarke, a bookseller of Boston, was then introduced and gave an informal talk upon the business of book-selling. The whole tenor of his speech was to show the impossibility of a profit on the sale of new books to libraries.

A report from the "committee on co-operation" was then read by Miss Louisa M. Hooper, of Brookline, secretary of the committee. It is proposed to divide the libraries of the whole state of Massachusetts into small groups, each group having one library as a center, whose librarian shall be a sort of local secretary for her group. It has been found necessary to vary the number of libraries in each group according to the exigencies of the case. Geographical peculiarities and especially transportation facilities have of necessity much to do with the grouping, as it seems desirable to make informal neighborhood meetings one of the results of the plan. Each member of our committee has been asked to divide a certain portion of the state and to obtain the consent of the local secretaries to serve. At this time most of the final reports have been received showing the division of all of central and western Massachusetts, and we hope very soon to complete our survey.

We propose to send a letter to each local secretary suggesting various ways in which the

libraries in her group may be mutually helpful.

The following are some of the results which the committee hopes may follow from these informal organizations.

1. Mutual visiting among the libraries of a group, possibly occasional informal meetings to discuss some subject of common interest, and to stimulate interest in common ends.

2. Mutual assistance in solving difficult library problems. Especially would the smaller libraries of a group look to a larger one for assistance in various ways. The larger library might even offer to give personal help, either through the librarian or an assistant in settling some difficult point. Should books be eventually included in the parcel post system the inter-library loan of books might prove more possible than under the present prohibitive rates.

3. Increased attendance at library meetings owing to the added interest of going with some library friend, or of surely meeting some library acquaintances at the meeting.

4. The local secretary, as suggested by Mr. Belden, could in some cases, serve to keep the Commission more in touch with the small libraries of her group, she could serve in a way as a voluntary visitor for the Commission.

The results to be desired are greater efficiency of the libraries concerned, but through the most informal and friendly of methods.

The committee will be glad of any help which you can give in developing a plan which we realize is still only a plan, but which seems to have great possibilities of usefulness.

Resolutions on the death of Mr. Ayer, of Cambridge, which occurred April 12, 1913, were then read by Miss Elizabeth P. Thurston.

A "finance committee" was appointed by the Chair, with power to enlarge membership.

The morning session closed with the nomination of the following officers for 1913-1914: president, Mr. Drew B. Hall, Public Library, Somerville; vice-presidents, Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, jr., Trustee, Boston Athenaeum; Miss Mabel Temple, Public Library, North Adams; Miss Alice G. White, Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy; ex-president, Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, State Library, Boston; secretary, Mr. John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill; treasurer, Mr. George L. Lewis, Westfield Athenaeum; recorder, Miss Eugenia M. Henry, Public Library, Attleborough.

The Friday afternoon meeting was in charge of the Berkshire Library Club and the Western Massachusetts Library Club. The election of officers of the Berkshire Library Club was postponed until fall. The business meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club resulted in the election of the following officers for the year 1913-1914: president, Miss Bertha E. Blakely, Mount Holyoke College Library; vice-president, Mr. J. L. Harrison, Forbes Library, Northampton; Miss Lucy F. Curtis, Public Library, Williamstown; secretary, Miss Alice Moore, City Library, Springfield; treas-

urer, Miss Bertha Gilligan, Public Library, Holyoke; recorder, Mr. James A. Lowell, City Library, Springfield.

Mr. Harlan H. Ballard, of the Berkshire Athenaeum, spoke on "Co-operation in library work" and told of two interesting experiments which are being tried between the Athenaeum and libraries in Berkshire County.

1. The inter-library loan system. The trustees of the Berkshire Athenaeum had decided to admit any town in the county to privilege of an inter-library loan card upon the payment of an annual fee of five dollars. Last fall the state commission offered to pay the annual fee for 1913 for any small library which desired the use of books. The offer was accepted by thirteen libraries. The Athenaeum is not pledged to lend more than two books at a time, recent fiction, or books which ought to be retained in the library.

2. A free circulating library of recent fiction. By the liberality of Miss Sohler a sum of money was furnished for the purchase of books for this plan. The libraries had the privilege of this library on payment of one dollar yearly and the postage of books to the next town on the list. One new book is sent to each library every two months from Pittsfield and this book, after making the rounds of the six libraries which accepted, is the property of the first library. Thus each library has the use of one new book every two months and also those that come from the library preceding it on the list.

Next on the program was Miss Mafred N. Rice, of Pittsfield, who told very interestingly the story of "King Renee's Daughter," illustrating story-telling work with children.

The roll call of libraries requesting two minute responses on "The most interesting thing done in our library the past year," which was conducted by Mr. Charles R. Green, brought out responses from six librarians.

On motion of Mr. Ballard it was voted to extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Lowe and to Williams College for the use of its grounds and buildings and for the hospitable treatment received at their hands.

Following this meeting, President and Mrs. Garfield received the members of the club with most cordial hospitality in their fine old colonial house, an event which was to many the most delightful of the whole session.

The Friday evening session took place at the Greylock headquarters on account of the rain, at which Dr. Philip S. Moxom, of Springfield, gave a deeply thoughtful address on "The educated man."

The convention closed Saturday morning with the conference of the Free Public Library Commission, in charge of Miss Brown, agent of the Commission. Miss Brown, in her usual interesting way, gave a practical talk on "Librarians, trustees, and the field agent," which was of special value to librarians of small libraries. This was followed by a book-

mending demonstration by Miss Ruby Tillinghast, of the Commission, and only those who were fortunate enough to be present can know how entertaining as well as instructive this subject was made.

LAILA A. McNEIL, Recorder.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 23d annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held in Muskegon, in connection with the Hackley Public Library, Tuesday-Thursday, Sept. 9-11, in the lecture room of the Hackley Art Gallery.

The library committee of the Board of Education and Miss Lulu F. Miller, the librarian, were most hospitable and untiring in their efforts for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. An informal reception in the Art Gallery on Tuesday evening, when a program of music was given, and an automobile ride with luncheon at the Country Club on Wednesday afternoon were social entertainments given by the board and much enjoyed.

At the first session on Tuesday evening there was a cordial address of welcome from Mr. William Carpenter, president of the Muskegon Board of Education, with a happy response from Mrs. Anne F. MacDonnell, of Bay City, the president of the association.

The address of the evening was by Mr. H. R. Pattengill, president of the State Board of Library Commissioners, who gave one of his characteristic addresses on "The school out of school." The use of the book outside in the world (outside of the school room), and especially the librarians' part in helping to bring results from the reading of books, was clearly emphasized. "Don't rack your fodder too high" and "Hitch your wagon to a star, not on a star" were homely cautions that were well understood and appreciated.

The library situation in the upper peninsula was well described in a paper by Miss Lois A. Spencer, of Menominee, who outlined the conditions and activities in the libraries of the upper peninsula as she saw them while making a recent survey. The paper ended with a cordial invitation for the association to come to Menominee in 1914, where it might be possible for the Wisconsin Association to meet with us.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Raymond Wyer, director of the Hackley Art Gallery, gave a talk on "Public libraries and art development." Mr. Wyer regards the purchasing of a book on the part of a librarian for a public library as serious a responsibility as the purchasing of a picture for a public art gallery. The opportunity of librarians and art directors to mould and elevate public taste he regards as much the same.

The Best Book Session on Thursday morning was an extremely interesting one. Ten people gave 10-minute talks on some subject in which they were personally interested. Not good books recommended in some bibliogra-

phy, but books that they knew had worked out and brought results from their own experience.

In arranging for this session, it was not a case of fitting the subject to a person, but rather asking persons to tell about the books on subjects on which they are familiar.

Thus Miss Andrews is a practical musician; Miss Thompson has had experience in gardening; Rev. Mr. Haddon has traveled over the Rhine country and returned enthralled by its spell; Miss Rhoades is an ardent supporter of woman's suffrage; Mr. Sanborn feels keenly the responsibility of librarians in the matter of choosing suitable books on the subject of sex education; Miss Converse traveled abroad keeping in mind that she most desired to see how people in foreign countries employed their leisure; Mrs. Ranck is a mother who has read many books on the subject of babies and knows which are practical; Miss Climie has assisted the teachers of Battle Creek in their efforts toward vocational guidance; Miss Savage belonged to a club which read plays; and Miss Jewell is a most successful story-teller.

Lists of these books were printed for the association by the State Board of Library Commissioners. Their being in the hands of the audience when the papers were read was greatly appreciated.

Thursday afternoon two papers were read on "The attitude of the library toward modern drama." The dramatic editor's point of view was given by Mr. Arthur W. Stace, of the *Grand Rapids Evening Press*, who feels most emphatically that the library has an unmistakable duty in the matter. Mr. John S. Cleavinger, of Jackson, gave the librarian's point of view, which although looking at it at another angle arrived at much the same conclusion. Both papers were unusually valuable. They mention a large number of titles of plays, some recommended and some discouraged, and why.

A final fairy touch was given to this afternoon by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of the School of Education, University of Chicago, who talked upon fairy tales. She told how complete and fine a thing a good fairy tale is, pointing out its component parts and comparing it in structure to a good novel. The audience was held spellbound as little children while she told several fairy tales.

Thursday evening Mrs. Thomsen spoke on "The educational value of literature to children." She said, "The story must find the quiet way that leads to the heart of the child. Librarians as story tellers and directors of children's reading have the best opportunity to present the finest literature that there is to be found, and to present it in such a way that it will give joy to the children."

This motion carried: Moved that it is the sense of this meeting that this association approve the amendment to its constitution as submitted treating of the relations of the American Library Association and the Michigan

Library Association, and to put it into immediate operation. To this end a representative of this association shall be chosen at this meeting to serve on the Council of the American Library Association, and the treasurer instructed to pay the necessary fees before the next regular meeting of the American Library Association. The amendment to constitution affiliation with A. L. A. shall be presented at the next annual meeting of this association for final consideration and adoption.

Resolved, That the proposed tax on works in foreign languages is prejudicial to the educational interests of the country.

New officers elected: president, Theodore W. Koch, librarian University of Michigan; first vice-president, Mrs. E. S. Grierson, Calumet and Hecla Library, Calumet; second vice-president, John S. Cleavinger, Jackson P. L.; secretary, Annie A. Pollard, Grand Rapids P. L.; treasurer, Jessie C. Chase, Detroit P. L.; delegate to the American Library Association Council, G. M. Walton, Ypsilanti, librarian State Normal College.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association will be held in Erie, Oct. 9 and 10, 1913. The Lawrence Hotel has been selected as headquarters, and a very interesting and profitable program is being prepared, to which there should be a large turnout of library people.

The management has given the following rates on the European plan:

Single rooms, \$2 to \$2.50. (Every room has a bath.)
Rooms for two or more persons, \$1.75 to \$2.25 for each person.
Club breakfast, 35 cents.
Club luncheon, 50 cents.
Table d'hôte dinner, 75 cents.

Those who expect to attend the meetings are urged to send a post card at once to the secretary, Mrs. Jean A. Hard, Public Library, Erie, who will engage rooms at the hotel in order in which applications are received.

The meetings are kept within the limit of two days, Thursday and Friday, in order to accommodate those who must return home Friday night. It is hoped, however, that many can remain at least for Saturday morning, in order to see something of Erie and the lake shore country, and to visit the places of historical interest, or make a trip to the Weiss Library, eight miles south of Erie, which is a most interesting example of a rural library, located far from any village.

The Thursday afternoon session, which will be held at the Country Club on the lake shore, is to be devoted to papers and discussions on recent books. Mr. Charles Lose, superintendent of schools at Williamsport, Miss Alice R. Eaton, of Harrisburg, Mr. Charles E. Wright, of Duquesne, and Miss Blanche McIlvaine, of Oakmont.

On Friday afternoon our state librarian, Mr.

Thomas L. Montgomery, will give a survey of the libraries of Pennsylvania, to be followed by brief accounts of the Darby Library and of the Abington Free Library at Jenkintown, two of the oldest libraries in the state.

The rest of the Friday afternoon session will be devoted to the work of school and college libraries and will be conducted by Mr. Frank G. Lewis, librarian of the Crozer Theological Seminary. Mr. Walter C. Green, librarian of the Meadville Theological School, will speak on "Library coöperation in a college town," and there will be papers by Miss M. E. Mitchell, librarian of Westminster College, Miss Mary A. True, of the Clarion State Normal School, Miss Fanny E. Lowes, of Washington and Jefferson College, with opportunity for Round Table discussion.

MISSOURI AND KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The following is the program of the Missouri and Kansas Library Association meeting, Oct. 22-24:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 22

First joint session—3 o'clock

Address of welcome, Rabbi Louis Bernstein, St. Joseph.
Response, Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty, Lawrence.
Address, "The keynote," Mr. James L. King, Topeka.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 22

Social session—7.30 o'clock

Banquet.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 23

Separate business session—9.30 o'clock

Kansas Library Association—Art Room.
Missouri Library Association—Auditorium.

Section meetings—10.30 o'clock

Small Libraries Round Table—Art Room.
Leader—Miss Mary E. Ahern, Chicago.

Subjects:

- Books for the farmer and his home.
- Best books of the year.
- Arousing a life long love for good books in children.
- Deposit collections in rural school buildings.
- Miscellaneous.

Large Libraries Round Table—Auditorium.

Leader—Dr. A. E. Bostwick, St. Louis.

Subjects:

- Practical care of pamphlets, clippings and pictures.
- The sex problem in the selection of juvenile books.
- The typewriter, rotary neostyle, multi-graph, writer press, cameograph and kinetoscope as librarian's tools.
- Branches in city school buildings.
- Miscellaneous.

College and University Libraries Round Table—Board Room.

Leader—Mr. Willis H. Kerr, Emporia.

Subjects:

- Encouragement of the ownership of books.
- Inspirational reading for students.
- Deposit collections in boarding houses, fraternities and dormitories.
- Miscellaneous.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 23

Second joint session—2.30 o'clock

Address, "American ideals in fiction," Dr. J. W. Hudson, University of Missouri, Columbia.

Social session—4 o'clock

Reception.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 23

Third joint session—8.30 o'clock

Address, Miss Mary E. Ahern, Chicago.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 24

Fourth joint session—9.30 o'clock

The Assistants' Hour:

- "Trials and tribulations of an assistant," Miss Kate E. Dinsmoor, Topeka.
 - "What an assistant expects of a librarian," Miss Lenore Weissenborn, St. Louis.
 - "Just suppose," Miss Martha Brown, St. Joseph.
- Response, by a librarian.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 24.

Separate business session—2.30 o'clock

Kansas Library Association—Art Room.
Missouri Library Association—Auditorium.

Fifth joint session—3 o'clock

- "Eugene Field, who made St. Joseph famous," Mr. Purd B. Wright, Kansas City.
- "Some friendly and almost forgotten books," Dr. J. W. Larson, College of Agriculture, Manhattan.

Library Schools and Training Classes

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Jessie P. Boswell, '04-'05, who has been cataloging at Indiana University, has resigned to accept a position with the Cincinnati Municipal Reference Bureau.

Miss Edna D. Bullock, B. L. S. '95, has been engaged to organize the library of Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa., and will begin her duties there October 1.

Miss Mary E. Dunham, '02-'04, has resigned her position as librarian of the Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, to return to Indiana University Library as reference librarian.

Miss Clara S. Hawes, '94, is cataloging and reorganizing the library of the East Haddam and Moodus Library Association, Connecticut.

Miss Alice I. Hazeltine, '01-'02, has resigned her position as first assistant in the children's department and training school of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and will go to the Buffalo Public Library, October 1, as supervisor of branch libraries.

Mr. Willard P. Lewis, B. L. S. '13, has been appointed librarian of the Albany Central Y. M. C. A.

Miss Fanny E. Marquand, B. L. S. '10, has resigned her position in the catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library to succeed Miss Lois A. Reed as assistant librarian of the University of Rochester.

Miss Marie K. Pidgeon, '12-'13, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library.

Miss Josephine T. Sackett, '13, has been appointed to succeed Miss Joanna G. Strange as assistant in the reference department of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

Miss Joanna G. Strange, B. L. S. '08, has resigned her position as first assistant in the reference department of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, to take charge of the reference department of the Detroit Public Library.

MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY TRAINING CLASSES

The library training classes carried on under the auspices of the State Library and the State Board of Library Commissioners in the normal schools at Kalamazoo and Marquette, the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, and at the Bay View Assembly closed Aug. 15 with very encouraging results.

The class at the Kalamazoo Normal, Miss Esther Braley instructor, enrolled 25 pupils, of whom one was a high school teacher, 11 teachers in the elementary grades, 11 teachers in the rural schools, and 2 were normal school students. The course was conducted on the same lines as in other years, including five lectures on children's literature by Miss Marian P. Greene, of the New York Public Library.

The class at Marquette Normal, Miss Marie A. Newberry instructor, enrolled 25 students. Miss Greene's lectures were given before the class and two were given before the general assembly. A story hour for children was held and attended by a large number of students.

The class at the Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Miss Florence Hopkins instructor, enrolled 81 pupils. Four classes were held each day, and during the last week a fifth session was held for pupils doing special work. The children's lectures were given by Miss Greene, and were largely attended. An unique feature of this work was the invitation extended to the children of Big Rapids for the story hour. This was largely attended both by children and adults.

The extension of the work this year was the

class at Bay View, Miss Mabel C. True instructor, Miss Elizabeth Ronan assistant. Special lectures were given by Miss Edna Whiteman, director of children's work in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh. Special attention was paid here to the equipment, which was most complete, including a collection of 500 of the best books for children, a graded school library, special libraries on boy scouts, nature study, pedagogy and hygiene. A collection of the framed pictures loaned to schools, including the Holy Grail pictures, was exhibited. An interesting detail of this meeting was that one visitor announced his intention of buying the entire collection of 500 volumes in the library of best books for children. Miss Whiteman gave 12 lectures on children's books, and the story telling was listened to by a large audience. A class of fifty took the two weeks' instruction given by Miss Whiteman in children's books.

During the present summer 134 students took the library course. The most satisfying feature of this work is that at least two-thirds of the students were teachers or librarians, who went away with larger ideas of the importance of the influence of the library, even in the smallest communities. The county commissioners of schools have been especially appreciative, and our purpose this year is to place a traveling library in the office of each commissioner, in order that the teachers may examine the books and select libraries more intelligently. During the past year 25,000 books have been circulated in the state through the traveling libraries to rural schools, granges, farmers' clubs and other associations; 900 framed pictures were loaned to schools, and 3000 unframed pictures to women's clubs.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Drexel Institute Library School opened Sept. 20 with 19 students, 10 of whom were from Pennsylvania.

Jessie W. Bingham, Chicago, Ill.
*S. Helen Burns, West Chester, Pa.
Catherine M. Guilford, Lancaster, Pa.
Helen L. Johnston, Haverford, Pa.
Mary B. Latta, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
Fanny M. Libby, West Roxbury, Mass. B.A. Smith College, 1912.

Mary R. Lingenfelter, Williamsport, Pa.
Margaret T. Parker, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

*Marian M. Pierce, West Chester, Pa.
Maud A. Pratt, Reynoldsville, Pa. A.B. Allegheny College, 1910.

Agnes E. Ryan, Anaconda, Montana. B. A. University of Michigan, 1909.

Agnes W. Schultze, Bethlehem, Pa.
Gretta M. Smith, Maquoketa, Ia. A. B. Grinnell College, 1911.

Evelyn Somerville, Aliceville, Ala. M.S. University of Alabama, 1909.

Elizabeth W. Steptoe, Taylorsville, Va.

* Part time students.

Maud I. Stull, Canton, Pa.
 Leonore A. Tafel, Baltimore, Md.
 Clara L. Voigt, Columbia, S. C. A.B. Elizabeth College, 1907.
 Glauce Wilson, Baltimore, Md. Queen's University, Canada.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
 SCHOOL

ALUMNI NOTES

Mrs. Amy S. Hobart, '06, librarian of the Stations Department of the Cleveland Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Woodland Branch.
 Bertha R. Barden, '07, has resigned her position as instructor in cataloging and reviser at the Western Reserve Library School to accept the position of cataloger in the St. Paul Public Library.
 Louise C. Sadlier, '07, has severed her business connection with the Electric Shop of Cleveland, and has been appointed librarian of the Collinwood Branch of the Cleveland Public Library.
 Wilda C. Strong, '00, was married in June to Dr. Martin W. Peck, and is now living in Lynn, Mass.
 Thirza E. Grant, '08, has resigned her position as instructor in cataloging, accession and shelf department work at Western Reserve University Library School, to accept a position in the State Normal College Library at Ypsilanti, Mich.
 Nora C. Levinger, '09, was married in June to Mr. John William Moore, of Lakewood, Ohio.
 Myrtle Sweetman, '00, has resigned her position as first assistant in the Miles Park Branch of the Cleveland Public Library to return to her home in Dayton, O., where she will take up library work in the near future.
 Cecelia Lewis, '00, has resigned her position as assistant in the Children's Department of the Cleveland Public Library and returned to her home in Buffalo, having been appointed librarian of one of the branches in that city.
 Hattie M. Callow, '10, who has been in California for the past year, has returned to Cleveland and been appointed as assistant in the Public Library.
 Ruth E. Charles, '10, has been appointed assistant in the College for Women Library of the Western Reserve University.
 Marie E. Cahill, '11, grade school librarian in the Cleveland Public Library, was married in June to Mr. Ernst Watzl, and will probably make her home in Vienna, Cleveland.
 Elizabeth Cumings, '11, grade school librarian in the Cleveland Public Library, was married in June to D. C. Anderson, of Cleveland.
 Claire Darby, '11, has resigned her position as librarian for Ernst & Ernst, expert accountants, and accepted the position as assistant

in the Technology Division of the Cleveland Public Library.

Grace Windsor, '11, assistant librarian of the Lawrenceville Branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been promoted to the librarianship.

Celeste Oliver, '12, has resigned her position as assistant in the Hough Branch of the Cleveland Public Library and returned to her home in Lockport, N. Y., to be married later in the year.

The members of the class of 1913 are located as follows:

Celia F. Frost has registered at the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians as a student.
 Audiene Graham, cataloger and indexer for Nau, Rusk & Swearingen, expert accountants, Cleveland.
 Irene R. Grim, assistant, Stations Department, Cleveland Public Library.
 Evelyn C. Hess, assistant, Children's Department, New York Public Library.
 Bessie H. Kelsey, assistant, Literature Division, Cleveland Public Library.
 Dora M. Kletzkun, assistant, Sterling Branch, Cleveland Public Library.
 Edna M. Little, assistant, Broadway Branch, Cleveland Public Library.
 Helena A. Miller, assistant, Cleveland Public Library.
 May L. Milligan, assistant, Public Library, Akron, Ohio.
 Mildred I. Moore, assistant, Catalog Department, Cleveland Public Library.
 Cornelia Plaister, librarian, Public Library, Clarinda, Iowa.
 Pyrrha B. Sheffield, assistant, Chicago Public Library.
 Gertrude H. Sipher, reviser, Western Reserve University Library School.
 Hattie Stokely, assistant, Miles Park Branch, Cleveland Public Library.
 Jennette R. Tandy, assistant, Reference and Catalog Departments, Cincinnati Public Library.
 Mildred Van Schoick, assistant, Legislative Reference Bureau, Columbus, Ohio.
 Ruth Wilcox, assistant, Reference and Fine Arts Divisions, Cleveland Public Library.
 Carrie Krauss, reference assistant, Adelbert College Library, Western Reserve University.
 Amy Benner and Pauline Reich, of the Cleveland Public Library staff, have returned to their positions for regular work.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following appointments have been made during the summer:

Gertrude E. Robson, 1909. Assistant, Catalog department, John Hay Library, Brown University.
 Elsie Bassett, 1912. Resigned from the staff of Clark University Library to become as-

- Assistant cataloger, University of Minnesota Library.
- Clara Penney, 1912. Resigned from the staff of the University of Maine Library to become assistant in the catalog department, John Hay Library, Brown University.
- Ida E. Adams, 1913. Assistant, Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.
- Esther S. Chapin, 1913. Assistant, Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.
- Hilda A. Combe, 1913. Assistant, catalog department, John Hay Library, Brown University.
- Annie E. Harwood, 1913. Assistant, University of Maine Library, Orono, Me.
- Frances N. Huelster, 1913. Assistant, Clark University Library, Worcester, Mass.
- Annabel Porter, 1913. Assistant and student, children's department, Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library.
- Sadie St. Clair, 1913. Assistant, Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.
- Mildred H. Starrett, 1913. Assistant, cataloging department, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
- Elizabeth Thurston, 1913. Librarian, Public Library, Cotuit, Mass.
- Madge F. Trow, 1913. Assistant, Clark University Library.
- Edna A. Wells, 1913. Assistant, Boston Athenaeum.
- Doris E. Wilber, 1913. Assistant, cataloging department, Columbia University Library, New York City.

COLLEGE GRADUATES, 1912-1913

- Gladys S. Cole. Assistant and student, children's department, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Adra M. Fay. Branch assistant, Public Library, Minneapolis.
- Mary B. Pillsbury. Assistant, cataloging department, University of Chicago Library.
- Rebecca B. Rankin. Librarian, State Normal School, Ellensburg, Wash.
- Eleanor P. Wheeler. Assistant, cataloging department, University of Chicago Library.
- During the vacation Ella R. McDowell cataloged the private library of Rev. Dr. Winchester, of Boston.

INDIANA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

About 25 people besides the regular students attended the two days' special course of lectures at the Indiana Summer School for Librarians this year. These lectures were grouped around the general theme, the socialization of the library, the subject which has been occupying the attention of Indiana librarians this year at all of their district meetings. More than half the special lectures given during the six weeks' course were brought together on these two days, during which the regular class work was suspended.

This arrangement was in the nature of an

experiment, the thought being that two whole days of special lectures on "outside work" would help to give the summer school students a better idea of the importance of such work than would the same lectures scattered throughout the whole six weeks. Apparently, the desired results were accomplished.

The program for the two days included the following:

Municipal reference work in a medium-sized public library. Ada M. McCormick, head of the Business and Municipal Department, Ft. Wayne Public Library.

Collecting material for municipal reference departments. John A. Lapp, head, Legislative and Administrative Information Bureau, Indianapolis.

Relation of the library to the municipality. Carl Bernhardt, Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

Discussion of this subject. Edward H. Harris, Manager, *Richmond Palladium*.

Art exhibits. Mrs. M. F. Johnson, Chairman, Art Department, General Federation of clubs.

What the farmer will read. W. M. Hepburn, Librarian, Purdue University.

Choosing books for mechanics and engineers. L. J. Bailey, Librarian, Gary Public Library, and President I. L. A.

The library as a social center. Eliza G. Browning, Librarian, Indianapolis Public Library.

Advertising good things. Henriette I. Scranton, Librarian, Elwood Public Library.

Work outside the library walls. Nannie W. Jayne, Librarian, Bluffton Public Library.

My friends the teachers. Winifred F. Ticer, Librarian, Huntington Public Library.

On being a modern librarian. Mary E. Ahern, Editor, *Public Libraries*.

What everybody wants. Elva L. Bascom, Wisconsin Library Commission.

Other special lectures given during the course included one on "Famous illustrators of children's books," by Charles E. Rush, of St. Joseph, Mo.; one on "Business methods in the library," by Miss Ahern, and one on "Book repairing," by Miss Theresa C. Walter, of the Dayton Public Library, besides several given by prominent Indiana librarians. The course was attended by 20 people, all but two of whom were Indiana librarians. There was one student from Ohio and one from Oklahoma.

The instructors were Carl H. Milam, Carrie E. Scott, and Oro Williams of the Public Library Commission, and Mary J. Hirst of the Cincinnati Public Library. The regular library visit was made to Cincinnati, where the class saw the main library, two branches in Carnegie buildings, one branch in a rented room, and a deposit station in a drug store. The course lasted from July 2 to Aug. 12.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

The class of 1913 of the Cleveland Public Library Training Class for Library Work with Children finished the year with eleven members, one student, Mrs. Jean Hoskins, having dropped out during the year to accept a position as social service worker with the National Electric Lamp Company of Pasadena, California. The entire class of eleven students were offered positions in the Children's Department of the Cleveland Public Library; nine accepted. These are Miss Catherine Cummins, Miss Mary Everard, Miss Catherine Nichol, Miss Orpha Post, Miss Mary F. Stebbins, Miss Sarah Thomas, Miss Abbie Ward, Miss Gladys Warren and Miss Margaret Wright. Of the remaining two, Miss Cecelia Lewis has been appointed branch librarian in the Buffalo Public Library system, and Miss Ethel Pitcher librarian of the Public Library, Tyler, Texas.

The class of 1914 commenced work on Sept. 11, 1913, with eleven students. Nine of this number are library school graduates, three have college degrees, and one has had two years of college work, five different library schools and four colleges being represented and eight states and Canada. The two remaining young women have each had several years' experience in general and children's work in public libraries. The total amount of public library experience represented by the class of eleven students is twenty-three years, an average of two and a fraction years to each student.

The students' names and credentials are as follows:

Beust, Nora, LaCrosse, Wis. Wisconsin Library School, 1911.
Brown, Jane, Atlanta, Ga. Atlanta, 1912.
Caldwell, Sarah P., Roanoke, Va. Pratt, 1913.
Cartwright, Adeline M., Toronto, Canada. Pratt, 1913.
Cole, Gladys S., Kingston, Mass. Simmons, 1913.
Fairchild, Charlotte L., Dansville, N. Y. New York Public Library and Oshkosh (Wis.) Library.
Hoover, Mary E., Lancaster, Pa. Pratt, 1913.
Klumb, Anna M., West Bend, Wis. West Bend Library and Racine (Wis.) Library.
Porter, Annabel, Gloucester, Mass. Simmons, 1913.
Randall, Mary, Fort Wayne, Ind. Pratt, 1913.
Starr, Helen, Mt. Vernon, Ohio. Western Reserve Library School, 1913.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The fifth annual session of the University of Michigan Summer Library School opened June 30th and ran eight weeks, closing August 22d. Twenty-five students enrolled, of whom fourteen had some library experience. Thirteen were college graduates or had had some college work. Three of the students were men, one of whom had accepted a professorship in

a western college, where he was to be a member of the library committee, and he took the course in order to prepare himself for his duties (a most exceptional attitude for a library committee man). The usual courses were given: Cataloging by Miss Esther A. Smith; classification by Mr. F. L. D. Goodrich; reference work by Miss Fredericka B. Gillette; book binding by Mr. W. C. Hollands; and books and library administration by Mr. Theodore W. Koch. Miss Edna Whiteman gave six lectures on library work for children and Mr. S. H. Ranck gave illustrated lectures on "The Work of the Grand Rapids Public Library" and "Rural library extension." Miss G. M. Walton read a paper on "The friendly books," which had been previously presented on the general program of the A. L. A. at Kaaterskill. Miss Josephine Rathbone gave an inspiring address on library school training. Several members of the University faculty gave lectures on pertinent subjects. Dr. A. O. Lee, who was for four years connected with the editorial departments of Webster's Dictionary and the New International Encyclopedia, spoke on "The making of dictionaries and encyclopedias." After briefly tracing the history and evolution of these types of reference books, he characterized the most important ones and outlined the kind of a venture such a publication was today. He spoke of the financial outlay necessary, the organization of the staff, and the editorial work. Professor R. M. Wenley had for his topic "The pleasures of reading." He divided reading into three classes: (1) reading on one's level, everyday reading like the popular magazines and newspapers; (2) reading below one's level, trashy novels, depicting unnatural and diseased conditions, immoral situations that ought never to exist, but which interest certain types of mind; (3) reading above one's level, real literature, the books that make a challenge to our better selves, that lift us above our everyday level. This is, naturally, the class to which we should devote as much time as possible. Professor J. S. P. Tatlock gave a lecture on "Reading; why, what and how," in which he advised the students to read attentively and fast, and to read the best that they could enjoy. Professor F. N. Scott, who was for some years connected with the University Library, spoke on "Serendipity," that sense which Horace Walpole describes as "accidental sagacity." Walpole had formed the word upon the title of the fairy tale "The three princes of Serendip," the heroes of which were always making discoveries, by accidents and sagacity, of things they were not in quest of. Professor Scott chose four illustrations of this power. A request for a good ghost story having been made him at the library, he felt a "seizure" and went out into the stack, walked somewhat blindly down the centre aisle, turned to where *Harper's Magazine* was shelved, pulled down quite mechanically volume 18, which opened automatically to page 504, where was disclosed to view "What was it? A mys-

tery." President Angell complained one day of his inability to find a certain German book, the card for which was apparently missing from the catalog. An appeal was made to Professor Scott, who walked as in a maze to a part of the stack where the Parsons library was shelved. Here he picked out a volume which was on the shelves upside down, handed it to Dr. Angell, who found it to be the desired book. When Barrett Wendell's work on English composition was first published it was much in demand at the University Library, and there were bitter complaints one day when it was reported missing. Professor Scott was asked to find it, and without much ado he went to the stacks, strolled through the aisles and picked out the missing volume. As a student editor of the Argonaut thirty years ago, Professor Scott had solicited a contribution from the "Sweet singer of Michigan," who was pleased to grant the request. Some years later Professor Scott noticed certain autograph letters on exhibition in the Library and suggested to the Librarian that he might add to this store one from the "Sweet singer." His offer was accepted, but what in the meantime had become of the manuscript? He had a vision of a manuscript tied with a narrow ribbon. He went to the house to which he had moved since his student days, and out in the barn he spied an old trunk filled with odds and ends, among which he detected a roll of paper with a suggestion of ribbon. This proved to be the desired manuscript. Interesting psychological explanations of all four cases were given by Professor Scott. In his father's library he had as a boy devoured *Harper's Magazine* and supposedly had read frequently the ghost story in volume 18, but he could by no means have given a bibliographical reference to it; but when in the neighborhood of the set he easily put his finger on the very page. The inverted German book had been noticed by him in passing down the aisle, and he had thought of putting it to rights and had half unconsciously noted the title. Professor Wendell's book was bound in green cloth, and in the old days when the books in the library were arranged on the fixed location scheme, the attendants formed mental images of each shelf. There were fixed spectra for each shelf and when an extra strip of green appeared in the spectrum of a particular shelf it meant a book out of place, which in this case meant Wendell's "English Composition." When Professor Scott took his bachelor's degree he removed the ribbon from his diploma to tie up the papers from the "Sweet singer," and then promptly proceeded to think about higher forms of composition. Years afterward the ribbon was what brought back the mental image to his mind, and he was able to locate the lost papers by that means. In each case there was some such link in the chain of experience which, standing out from the strata of sub-consciousness, came into the field of consciousness and so helped to connect the one with the

other. Evidently "serendipity" is a faculty that should be cultivated by all library students, but especially by those at the delivery desk. Henry Bradshaw possessed it in a remarkable degree. The story is told of his visit to the Bibliothèque Nationale, where he was telling Delisle of a volume that had long been missing from the Cambridge University Library. "It was a volume about the size and make-up of this," said he, as he put out his hand to take down a book from the shelf, which, *mirabile dictu*, proved to be the missing book!

THEODORE W. KOCH.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY SCHOOL

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting for 1913 took place at the Kaaterskill conference. Miss Turvill presided and Miss Farquhar acted as secretary. A letter from the treasurer was read reporting a balance of \$100, making possible the establishment of the loan fund that had been planned at the Mackinac conference. Measures regarding the loaning of the fund were passed and a committee on revision of the constitution appointed. The following officers were elected: president, Julia A. Robinson, '09; vice-president, Helen Hutchinson, '07; secretary, Helen Turvill, '08; treasurer, Marion Weil, '07.

Following the meeting came the annual dinner, at which twenty-six were present, including twelve alumni, seven members of the faculty with former members, and several invited guests, including Mr. Legler, president of the A. L. A., who was the first director of the school. The alumni in attendance were Lola Green and Margaret Reynolds, '07; Theodora Brewitt, Julia Baker, and Helen Turvill, '08; Julia Robinson and Ora Williams, '09; Mrs. M. C. Budlong, '10; Althea Warren, '11; Ruth Drake, Alice Farquhar, and Mary Hicks, '12.

Others present were:

- Ada M. Nelson, assistant, Knox College Library, Galesburg, Ill.
- Anabel Norwood, assistant, Rosenberg Public Library, Galveston, Texas.
- Janet O'Brien, branch librarian, Chicago Public Library.
- Minnie H. Pope, assistant, Legislative Reference Library, Madison, Wis.
- Lelah R. Price, librarian, University Preparatory School Library, Tonkawa, Okla.
- Lynne C. Reynolds, librarian, Elkhorn (Wis.) Public Library.
- Belva Ronne, librarian, Racine (Wis.) High School Library.
- Henrietta E. Shirley, teacher and librarian, Osceola Township School, Laurium, Mich.
- Ethel M. Trimble, assistant, Moline (Ill.) Public Library.
- Freda Trautman, librarian, Boscobel (Wis.) Public Library.
- Lydia Vick, clerk, Tax Commission, Madison, Wis.
- Marie E. Wegner, substitute, Milwaukee Public Library.

Martha I. Williams, assistant, Minot (N. Dak.) Public Library.

ALUMNI NOTES

The following alumni visited the school during the summer: Helen Hutchinson, '07; Theodora Brewitt, '08; Katharine A. Hahn, '09; Eugenia Marshall Rainey, '09; Mary Watkins, '09; Anne Skinner, '10, and Ruth Hayward, '12.

Ella V. Ryan, '07, has a position as temporary cataloger for the University Extension Division, Madison, Wis.

Theodora R. Brewitt, '08, librarian of the Lewiston (Idaho) Normal School, becomes supervisor of the training class of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library, beginning Sept. 1.

Mae Stearns, '10, has returned to the cataloging department of the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Grace Woodward, '10, has resigned her position in the Normal School Library at Emporia, Kan.

Doris Greene, '11, becomes cataloger at Coburn Library, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Sept. 1. Since graduation she has filled a position in the Pueblo (Colo.) Public Library.

Lucy L. Morgan, '11, assistant on the staff of the Wisconsin Library School and field visitor for the Wisconsin Commission, has been appointed supervisor of the training class of the Detroit Public Library, assuming her duties Sept. 1.

Beulah Mumm, '11, is now assistant cataloger in the State Library at Sacramento, Cal.

Edna S. Green, '12, has resigned her position as assistant in the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library in order to accept a similar one in the Detroit Public Library.

Mary L. Hicks, '12, has been compelled to resign her position in the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library on account of ill health.

Katharine R. Ellis, a special student for the first semester, 1912-13, since librarian at Cornish, N. H., was married to Mr. Robert Barrett on June 29.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS FOR THE CLASS OF 1913

Laura E. Brubaker, librarian, Escanaba (Mich.) Public Library.

Dorothy B. Ely, temporary position as cataloger in the University Extension Division, Madison (Wis.)

Marion E. Frederickson, reviser for the first semester, Wisconsin Library School.

Mabel Harris, librarian, Mitchell (S. Dak.) Public Library.

Leila A. Janes, assistant, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.

Elizabeth S. Koelker, reference assistant, Department of Municipal Research, University Extension Division, Madison (Wis.)

Laura E. Luttrell, librarian, North Manchester (Ind.) Public Library.

Lucy E. Thatcher, librarian, Lead (S. Dak.) High School Library. During the summer ses-

sion Miss Thatcher acted as librarian at the Whitewater (Wis.) Normal School. Upon her initiative members of the faculty, assisted by Mr. Ewing, of Madison, gave a dramatic reading of Sheridan's "Rivals," with an enthusiastic audience of more than two hundred.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

Reviews

BOOKS OF VERSES ON BOOKS AND BOOKLOVERS: A GROUP OF ANTHOLOGIES

IRELAND, Alexander. The book lover's Enchiridion; a treasury of thoughts on the solace and companionship of books. Ed. 1, Lond., 1882.

MATTHEWS, Brander. Ballads of books. Ed. 1, N. Y., 1887.

LANG, Andrew. Ballads of books. Lond., 1888. (An English edition of the preceding.)

WHITE, Gleeson. Book-song. Lond., 1893. (The Booklovers' Library.)

ROBERTS, William. Book-verse. Lond., 1896. (The Booklovers' Library.)

RUDDY, H. S. Book lovers' verse; being songs of books and bookmen compiled from English and American authors. Indianapolis, 1899.

LEONARD, R. M. The book-lover's anthology. Lond., 1911.

The appearance of the last volume noted suggests the grouping, for remark, of these, the principal collections of *Lyrae Librorum*. One's first thought when confronted with the half dozen like titles is that of surprise that the body of book-verse (or indeed of prose as well), presumably slender, should furnish forth so many separate and substantial volumes, and this thought shades naturally and quickly into the assumptions that there must of necessity be much duplication of content, and that of course the latest in the field, especially when specifically captioned "Anthology," includes all that is in the other and earlier collections. Not at all. The duplication is surprisingly little, due doubtless to the somewhat differing aims as well as tastes of the several compilers, to the exigencies of a commercial series, and, in a few cases, doubtless to copyright protection, which has excluded desired poems or passages.

The "Anthology" of Mr. Leonard omits eighty of the one hundred and forty items in "Book-verse," and forty-five of the seventy items in "Ballads of books," while of the one hundred and fifty items in "Booksong," a collection of very modern, very light, but often charming verse from which the classics are studiously excluded, but two, "Our master Meleager," by Dr. Garnett, and Stevenson's "Picture books in winter," are found in the "Anthology." The "Roberts" and the "White," prepared for the same series, are careful not to duplicate each other, while the fact that in Mr. Ireland's favorite pioneer collection most

of the selections are prose, puts it out of competition with any except the "Anthology." While the little volume by Mr. Ruddy, despite its prefatory boast, is not "a more extensive collection of the songs of bookland than any that has yet been presented," it nevertheless offers a goodly number not in any of the others. One of these oddly enough is Emerson's

"That book is good

Which puts me in a working mood," etc.,

which all the others overlooked. It seems to be, indeed, with these volumes as with books of general quotations; there is something good in each which is not in any of the others—"All are needed by each one."

Increasing familiarity with these books accentuates the individuality of each and brings out in sharp relief their differing characteristics and flavors, from the staid and rather severely sober "Anthology," with its overwhelming predilection for the classics (for the work of living writers is rigidly excluded and the chiefest levies among the two hundred authors represented are upon Shakespeare, Leigh Hunt, Emerson, Lamb and Johnson in the order named) through the far slenderer sheaf gleaned by Mr. Brander Matthews with its noticeable quota of less known names and verses and its insistence on the mad world, little but so large, of the bibliophile and the bibliomaniac, to the sparkling cleverness and the light touch of "Book-song" with its joyful willingness to avail its pages fully of the delights of J. K. Bangs, Eugene Field, F. D. Sherman, Richard Le Gallienne, Austin Dobson, G. R. Tomson, who apparently were deemed by the sober anthologists too frivolous for more than the most casual (if any) notice.

The London imprint on five of these seven volumes, taken with the fact that not one of them seems to have been recorded in the columns of any American library periodical, will not raise, we earnestly hope, in the mind of any book-lover-librarian (a species happily not yet extinct) a disconcerting query touching the compilation and appreciation of such *librorum encomium*. No matter whence they come, some of us at least are grateful for them, and gladly crowd a little closer on the shelf the manuals, handbooks and rules for cataloging, classification, shelf-listing, etc., to make room for these welcome stimuli to our complacency. Perhaps, indeed, a few of us (the more the better) may regard such incongruous juxtaposition with such distaste as to establish these and like books about books, as choice spirits in an inner and private sanctuary far from *Handapparatus* and professional patois where communion may be untroubled and enjoyment deep.

J. I. WYER, JR.

Moody, Katharine Twining. Index to library reports. A. L. A. Pub. Board, Chicago, 1913. 185 p.

Admirable as is the purpose of this little volume, as outlined in the introduction, it

doesn't go quite far enough to be an ideal reference tool for the librarian's desk. To quote from this same introduction, "the object has not been to provide an exhaustive index of any one library—one for the benefit of the library indexed—but to make available matter of general interest." The individual library can and should index its own reports, and no finer examples of library indexing can be found than the cumulative indexes appended annually to the Cleveland reports, or the index in the Newark report of 1907. If other live libraries would follow these examples and their indexes could be incorporated with the subject indexes of the present volume, we would have an addition to the bibliography of library science, worthy of a place beside "Library work."

Miss Moody's sins are of omission rather than of commission. She has indexed the reports of over 150 libraries and commissions, but unfortunately personal and place entries predominate. It is well enough to be able to turn to the name of a prominent librarian and find a list of the libraries that he has administered, and it is evident that if the dedication ceremonies of a certain library are wanted that some report of that library will contain them. It would be of far greater importance if the librarian who is planning some special work with business men could turn to that subject in the index and learn where the experiences of others might be found. We know that such experiences have been printed in library reports, but there is nothing in the index to guide us to them. Many more examples could be given to show that this is an index to the history of libraries and librarians, rather than to the many and varied activities that combine to make what is now called The modern library movement. F. B. S.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES. Proceedings of the Centenary meeting; ed. by Dr. Edward J. Nolan. Series 2; v. 15. Phil., 1913.

The library profession does not possess a more interesting character than Dr. Edward J. Nolan, able book conservator of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia for half a century. He has acted as librarian of the institution, and for many years has been its recording secretary and editor of its publications. Few men have had the opportunity to be on such intimate terms with the leading scientists of the country, and few men have been so closely associated with the vast army of workers in the natural history field. Joseph Leidy was his warm personal friend; Tryon was, and Pilsbry is, a daily companion; and the greatest work on conchology contains a number of drawings from his versatile pen. One of the most learned paleontologists, E. D. Cope, used to form Greek derivatives in naming the species of extinct animals which would have proven Greek indeed to the ordinary secretary, but the doctor would roll them forth in reading his rough minutes at the close of a meeting as if they had been words of one

syllable. Dr. Isaac Lee here published his systematic study of the fresh water mussels, and here Henry C. McCook elaborated the results of his fine field work among the ants and spiders. Harrison Allen, Horn, LeConte, Meehan (the congenial botanist), the lamented John Ryder, Angelo Heilprin, and that stern old forty-niner, Isaac Jones Wistar, were constant visitors. But it is not only in the division of natural history that Dr. Nolan is appreciated. His association with the best men of his time has given him an all around knowledge of men and things which has been accentuated by his ready wit and wonderful vocabulary. His ability as a draftsman has been alluded to. In addition to this he is a doctor of medicine, a good amateur botanist, a thorough Shakespearean student, and even a member of the Browning Society. It is no wonder then that Dr. Conklin remarked on one occasion that they were to celebrate the semi-centenary of Dr. Nolan rather than the centenary of the academy. At the academy events are dated as before or after Nolan, and Dr. Theodore N. Gill, of the National Museum, is the only scientist who is admitted to belong to the pre-Nolan period.

What a creditable record the academy has. A list of its members from the year 1812, when it was founded, would serve as a scientific "Who's who in America." Here Thomas Say blazed the trail for conchologists, and Lee, Conrad, Gadd, Tryon and Pilsbry form the honor roll. In ornithology the names of Wilson and Cassin are associated with those of Nuttall, Bonaparte, Townsend, Gambel, Heerman, Harris, Woodhouse, Baird, Lawrence, Coes and Stone. The ichthyologists include Bonaparte, Cope, LeSueur and Ryder. Among the entomologists there are Peale, Wilson, LeConte, Horn, McCook, Cresson, Martindale and Skinner. Morton, the author of "Crania Americana," is responsible for the collection of crania, and among those who have carried on botanical researches are Durand, Charles E. Smith, Meehan and Redfield. Nearly every expedition of exploration has enlisted some of the academy members from the time of Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1819.

The proceedings of the Centenary meeting form the fifteenth volume of the second series of the *Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, and from every standpoint it is a credit to the institution and to Dr. Nolan, its editor. It contains some 614 pages in quarto, and includes a list of delegates, and the letters received from every important scientific society and educational institution in the United States and in Europe, and it might be said from every important institution in the civilized world. The subjects covered by the program and included in the volume as memoirs cover pretty much every phase of natural history study, and include the recent results of original research of pretty much every member in the field of natural history, in addition to a number of communications from corre-

spondents. The names of genera, species, etc., described in the volume cover to pages in double columns. It is not necessary here to describe the various papers included in the volume, as this has been adequately done in "Science." The volume is a credit to the academy, to its editor, and to Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, its distinguished president, in its form, its letterpress, and in its illustration of the splendid vitality of the oldest natural history society in America.

Notes and News

MR. PERCY H. WILSON, secretary of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers (Land Title Building, Philadelphia), in a recent letter to Mr. Purd B. Wright, of the Kansas City Public Library, says: "If you will send us a list of the libraries who are creating effective industrial departments, we will be glad to forward them our literature, and in case you do not have the remainder of our literature, we will be glad to forward same to you upon receipt of your advice. Relative to the suggestion about having a permanent mailing list, if you will give us a list of these libraries, we will put them on our permanent mailing list and see that they receive copies of our literature as it is published."

A NEAT illustrated pamphlet giving a ten-year record of the Free Library of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., has just been issued. To quote from the "Foreword," the pamphlet deserves "more than a merely local circulation, because it is really a study—an illustration of the possibilities of the small community in the way of social welfare and advance."

CHICAGO'S library methods will be exploited in one of the chief exhibits at the international book show which will be held in Leipzig, Germany, in 1914, if the recommendation of Dr. Max Henius is carried out by the public library board. Dr. Henius has just returned from Germany, where he was delegated by the library board to take up the question of a Chicago exhibit. He found the German authorities enthusiastic over the prospect of such an exhibit. The doctor's idea is to make the exhibit show a branch reading room in full operation. He learned that the librarians of Germany were just awakening to the value of conducting libraries with the view to getting the books close to the people.

"A LIBRARY in every school house" is the slogan of the Knox County, Tenn., Teachers' association, for the year 1913-14.

A FAVORITE theme for library talks during the past year has been the modeling of library methods on the type of business methods. The enclosed extract is submitted as an unsolicited report from a 90-book mill library, lent to the Brighton mills by the Passaic

Library. A representative from the Brighton mills (which is known as a good example of scientific management) called at the library when the books were first received and was shown a simple charging system. The mill then advertised the books among its employees, most of whom are foreigners reading only the simplest English. The enclosed report shows the result during the past six months. It may be of interest to librarians as an example of scientific management applied to a small mill library, where almost no suggestion has been given by the library itself:

BRIGHTON MILLS LIBRARY REPORT

| | |
|---|--------|
| <i>From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1913</i> | |
| No. of active members..... | 125 |
| No. of non-active members..... | 75 |
| No. of members left our employ..... | 85 |
| Total no. of members..... | 285 |
| No. of Brighton Mills Library books taken out from Jan. 1 to June 30..... | 305 |
| No. of Public Library books taken out from Jan. 1 to June 30..... | 365 |
| Fines received from library, Jan. 1 to June 30. | \$6.34 |

M. H. EINFRAKE, Librarian.

THE Avery Manufacturing Company of Peoria, Ill., is sending out a circular to all its employees urging them to patronize the Public Library as a means of informing themselves of the progress the world is making in the line of mechanics, and keeping up with the procession. The circular gives a list of the technical periodicals available at the Peoria Public Library, and continues as follows:

"When an employee realizes that his compensation is only measured by his ability to make himself worth more to his employer he is on the right road to advancement. When his brain is stored up with what is taking place each day he is placing himself in position to take command at a minute's notice. He is fitting himself for a leader in place of a follower. This kind of men is always in demand. These are the ones who read, study and apply the knowledge gained by close application to current literature of the day in their line of work. For the man who prepares himself for a better position need not fear for the ultimate success of his ambition. If you show the necessary push, you need not worry about the pull. Very respectfully yours,

"AVERY COMPANY."

WITH a view to assisting both the dairies and the people to better understand the value and importance of pure milk and butter, the management of the Carnegie Library of San Antonio, Tex., will have printed a list of all works pertaining to the proper care of dairies, particularly of stock, which will be mailed to every dairyman in San Antonio.

THE Free Public Library of Jersey City has just published (prepared by Edmund W. Miller, the assistant librarian of the Jersey City Library) "Monographs on anniversaries and festivals." It comprises the various monographs on holidays and festivals which have been issued from time to time by the library and are now gathered together into one volume with a table of contents and an index. Sixteen festivals are treated, including a valuable monograph on Charles Dickens, issued

on the occasion of the Dickens centennial and a monograph on presidential inaugurations.

THE dedication at Dresden, N. Y., of the birthplace of Robert G. Ingersoll as a public library and museum, which was to have taken place on Aug. 11, was postponed another year because of the large amount of philanthropic work being carried on by Col. Ingersoll's daughter, Mrs. Brown.

From a rather clumsy arrangement in boxes the large collection of sheet music at the Buffalo Public Library has been sorted in envelopes and now occupies a separate group of shelves on the new third tier in the stackroom. There are 17,866 sheets already cataloged, not including the bound music. Each has been arranged in its own envelope, marked with the title, the composer's name, the number of leaves and an explanatory note. These envelopes may be drawn on either card, and special arrangements may be made to keep the music throughout rehearsals, entertainments or services.

THE Newberry Library, of Chicago, has leased to Rogers & Co., catalog and book printers, for a term of twenty years from May 1, 1914, a four-story concrete building to be erected at the southeast corner of Calumet avenue and Twentieth street at a term rental understood to be \$250,000.

THE Manchester, N. H., librarian, in commenting on her inventory, says: "An unusually large number of books unaccounted for in previous years have come to light this year. Last year we reported twenty found, which was a larger number than usual. This year 107 have reappeared. Ninety-two of these were from one source and came back to us after the death of one of our borrowers, who, it seems, had been helping herself more or less generously for a period of six years. This is the third instance where missing books have come back to us after the death of a borrower. It might be well for those tempted to indulge in this form of wrongdoing to contemplate the possibility of fatal results."

F. W. JOHNSON, chairman of the Canadian Free Library for the Blind, states that the sudden falling off recently in the subscriptions by which the Canadian Free Library for the Blind is in a large measure maintained, led to the discovery that certain persons of the "badger" type have been collecting funds, ostensibly for the publication of a magazine in raised letters for the blind, a publication which though advertised as having a large circulation among the blind persons throughout the Dominion, has been found upon searching inquiry to have reached only one such person.

ASSERTIONS that multitudinous arrays of disease germs are hustled about the country crammed in between the leaves of public library books does not meet with the approval of librarians of Nebraska. Complaint to

Labor Commissioner Pool raised the question for discussion, and Miss Edith Tobitt, of the Omaha Library, called on that official and filed formal objections, giving Mr. Pool some enlightenment on the methods used to dispose of the germs and to guard against sending out of any but the most cleanly volumes. Miss Florence Waugh, of the state library commission, likewise thought that the person who first made the assertion did not have knowledge of true conditions, and stated that all the books in the large libraries of the state are fumigated regularly for the purpose of killing germs and every precaution is taken to guard against the spread of disease in this manner.

THE New York Public Library has in course of construction five new branches: the West 40th Street Branch, at west 40th street and 10th avenue; the Washington Heights Branch, at 160th street and St. Nicholas avenue; the Woodstock Branch, at 759 East 160th street; the Melrose Branch, at 910 Morris avenue, and the Fort Washington Branch, at St. Nicholas avenue and 170th street. The West 40th Street Branch will open about the end of September, but it will be some months before the others are ready.

FOLLOWING an idea which has worked successfully in other places, the Sioux City, Ia., Public Library has started a campaign to interest people in the library by urging the cash value of things learned in books and publications on file there. The campaign is carried on with pamphlets. A little story of success, "Don't Be a Quitter," is being given to all library visitors. The story deals with a man, who, wishing to advance in the electrical business, utilized the public library to advantage. The effect of the new campaign has already been felt to a degree, but it is predicted that with the opening of school and the distribution of the pamphlets among pupils this interest will be greatly augmented.

In waging the widespread campaign of library usefulness, the District of Columbia Public Library recently mailed to several hundred representatives of various trades the following card of invitation:

PRESENT THIS CARD

At the Industrial Department
Of the Public Library

4th Street and New York Ave.

(Outside Entrance Under the Main Door)

The men in charge of the room will be glad to do all they can to assist in finding what you want.

It convinced many of its recipients that the library is willing to do its part, and persuaded them to do theirs. The relations thus established with these men convinced the library, in turn, that it pays to labor earnestly with many, even though few may respond.

HENRY E. LEGLER, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, proposes as a death warrant for the smutty song the extension of the excellent music department of the library until

every child in Chicago may get music for the piano and other instruments as readily as he now gets books. "There is no reason to doubt the good effect the circulation of good music by the public library would have upon Chicago," Mr. Legler said. "A child cannot acquire a taste for what he does not see or have. The smutty song, with the suggestive music accompaniment, is cheap. People buy it because they cannot afford, in many instances, the better class of music. Consequently, this poorer and dangerous class of music finds its way into the homes. People everywhere hear it and, naturally, their tastes go that way."

THE granges of one of the counties of Illinois have hit upon a library plan of their own. Each grange purchases a certain number of books, no two granges obtaining books of the same title. After each grange keeps its books a certain length of time it boxes them up and sends them to a neighboring grange and receives their set of books. Thus a county having fifteen granges affords each grange the use of fifteen sets of books for the cost of one set.

A PETITION was filed in the Michigan Circuit Court on Aug. 15 for the dissolution of the American League Library Co., a concern which operates almost one hundred libraries throughout the middle and eastern states. Three of the directors, Darwin S. Root, Howard Brooke and Charles D. Bennett, state that the business cannot be run on a paying basis and that the company has not sufficient assets to pay outstanding claims. Their assets, including 43,000 books and a printing plant, are quoted at \$27,122.84. The liabilities are \$22,465.25 and there is a contingent liability for sums owed on advertising contracts amounting to \$12,972.71. In Michigan the company has branches in Detroit, Monroe, Pontiac, Flint, Saginaw, Port Huron, Bay City, Alpena, Traverse City, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Mt. Clemens, and Williamston. The concern is capitalized at \$40,000.

COPIES of the following annual reports of the United States Civil Service Commission are available for public distribution upon application to the "Library, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.": 17th report of 1900; 20th report of 1903; 21st report of 1904; 28th report of 1911; 29th report of 1912.

A "new departure" at the St. Louis Public Library is described thus: "In November, 1912, a downtown station was opened, by consent of the Grand Leader department store, on the second floor of its building at Sixth street and Washington avenue. Soon afterward an hourly delivery was begun between this station and the Central Library. The station fills the needs of those who have requested a place downtown where library books might be returned, and has also

brought back to the library as users many who were accustomed to take out books at lunch time and were unable to continue when we moved to the new building. The frequent deliveries enable shoppers to order books by telephone at the beginning of a shopping trip and find them ready at its close. It is believed that deliveries of such frequency between a library and a station constitute a new departure in work of this kind."

BEST TWENTY-FIVE BOOKS OF THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.—The result of the Springfield City Library's vote on "best books" is given below. As six candidates for twentieth place received the same number of votes the list was expanded to twenty-five; "Joseph Vance," by De Morgan; Stevenson's "Letters;" "Life of Alice Freeman Palmer," by Professor Palmer; "The promised land," by Mary Antin; Kipling's "Collected verse;" "Kim;" Morley's "Life of Gladstone;" "Twenty years at Hull House," by Jane Addams; James' "Varieties of religious experience;" "Up from slavery," by Booker T. Washington; "Margaret Ogilvy," by Barrie; Maeterlinck's "Life of the bee;" Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American people;" Bergson's "Creative evolution;" Shaw's "Plays;" "The golden age," by Kenneth Grahame; Alfred Noyes' "Poems;" Stedman's "American anthology;" Paine's "Mark Twain;" Crothers' "Gentle reader;" Hearn's "Japan, an attempt at interpretation;" "Jean-Christophe," by Romain Rolland; Stedman's "Victorian anthology;" Thayer's "Life and Times of Canova;" Andrew D. White's "Autobiography." The June *Bulletin* comments on the choice: "Notwithstanding a large scattering vote, there resulted more agreement than was expected. Stevenson's 'Letters' and De Morgan's 'Joseph Vance' easily led, being tied for the honor of first place. The most popular author was Kipling. His various works appeared upon more lists than those of any other writer, De Morgan and Stevenson coming next. The names of several authors fail to appear because the votes were scattered among their different works instead of being attracted to one. Thus 'Little Rivers' and other books by Henry Van Dyke found favor, but no one title received enough votes to qualify. Two criticisms may possibly be made: first, that in one or two instances very recent publications have received disproportionate attention; and second, that more works of pure literature, especially poetry, essays and drama—books which one likes to read and reread—would be preferred by many persons. But here the field is broad and individual taste divergent." Copies of this list were furnished local booksellers, one of whom put the books on exhibit when the *Bulletin* was published.

Alhambra, Cal. To prevent Contractor H. F. Roberts from beginning the erection of the public library building, for which a bond issue of \$50,000 was voted several months ago,

suit has been filed in the Superior Court by four taxpayers. The plaintiffs—E. W. Hickman, J. B. Teagarden, R. M. Wallace and J. M. Montgomery—find fault with the Board of Trustees for ignoring a petition calling for an election on the question. According to their views the library building plans should be so changed as to make provision for part of the structure to be used as a city hall. Application is made for a restraining order.

Aramingo, Pa. Aroused by the intention of the city to replace the historic mansion of General MacPherson, which is now used for library purposes, by a \$40,000 branch library building in MacPherson Park, Aramingo, Pa., the Historical Society of Aramingo is actively protesting the plan. While the new library building is earnestly desired by residents of the district, yet it is the opinion of the Historical Society that the associations connected with the MacPherson house warrant its preservation. A committee representing the association will urge the city to erect the new library building to the side of the MacPherson house and to connect the two with an inclosed passageway. If necessary, the MacPherson house could then be used as an annex to the library.

Bloomfield, Ia. The dedication and formal opening of the Bloomfield Public Library took place Friday evening, Aug. 8.

Boscawen, N. H. In the presence of practically all of the towns-people and scores of former residents the town of Boscawen on Aug. 20 formally accepted the handsome library building, erected by the late Hon. John Kimball, Hon. Benjamin A. Kimball of Concord, and Frank L. Gerrish, Esq., the presentation being the principal event of Boscawen's Old Home Week.

Bowling Green, Ky. Work began on the Carnegie library on Aug. 20. According to the contract, the building must be completed in eight months from that date.

Bridgton, Me., dedicated its Dalton Holmes Davis Memorial Library on July 30. The building is of brick and granite and has a capacity of 5000 volumes.

Buffalo, N. Y. The sixth branch of the Buffalo Public Library is now open, and in charge of Miss Cecelia Lewis.

Cleveland, Ohio. The skill and speed with which a great circus is converted from a tented show into a trainload of freight was duplicated on the night of Aug. 19, when Cleveland's main public library was transferred in nine huge vans from the old building next to the city hall into the new quarters in the Kinney & Levan building, in Euclid avenue. At 6 o'clock in the evening the circulation department of the library on

the first floor was closed. At 8 o'clock the next morning the same department resumed its usual business in the new home.

Deerfield, N. H. The erection of the \$8000 Soldiers' Memorial Library is well under way. A feature of the interior of the new building will be a collection of tablets bearing the name of every soldier who was a citizen of Deerfield at the time of his enlistment in any of the wars from the Revolutionary era to the present time.

Delaware City, Del. Free Public Library is now open for use by public.

Elizabeth, N. J. The fine new downtown branch building of the Free Public Library was opened Aug. 22.

Montpelier, Vt. The librarians of Washington county, Vt., met on Aug. 14, in the Kellogg-Hubbard Library for an informal session with Miss Evelyn Lease and the other Montpelier librarians in charge. The morning was given over to the observation and study of the methods in the city library and in the afternoon to an informal meeting in the library assembly hall with short addresses on practical topics. The primary purposes of the convention were to have a get-together meeting of the librarians, in order to exchange ideas as to the best methods of library administration and to arouse interest in the annual meeting of the state library association, which takes place Oct. 1 and 2 at Woodstock.

New York City P. L. The Hebrew division of the New York City Public Library is now credited with over 20,000 volumes. They are works of reference, biography and periodicals, over 4000 in all. Of belles-lettres in Hebrew and in modern languages there are 1021 volumes; of Yiddish literature, about 1100, and of science and art, 606. Books dealing with the Jewish question, anti-Semitism, Zionism number 522. The valuable Tissot collection of 300 water color illustrations of the Old Testament are in the possession of the library.

New York P. L. A memorial exhibition of the work of Addison T. Millar, the etcher, will be displayed in the Stuart room of the library.

Owasso, Mich. The Hickman Construction Company, of Kalamazoo, has been awarded the contract for the construction of the Carnegie library building at \$17,300.

Peabody, Kan. Work has begun on the new \$10,000 library that will replace the old one, the first public library built in Kansas, and a gift to the town of F. M. Peabody, for whom the town was named.

Portland, Ore. The new public library building, one of the largest, most commodious and modernly arranged structures of its kind in the entire country, was formally opened on Sept. 9.

Red Bank, N. J. The new public library was opened on Aug. 9.

South Whitley, Ind. is to have a new Carnegie library costing \$10,000.

Valley Falls, N. Y. The dedicatory exercises of the new library took place on Friday evening, September 8.

Waterloo, Ind. The cornerstone of the new library was laid Aug. 30.

Librarians

THE appraisal of the estate of John Shaw Billings, Deputy Surgeon-General, U. S. A., during the Civil War, and formerly a director of the New York Public Library, has been filed, placing the assets of his estate at a value of \$139,891 on the date of his death, March 11. His property was for the most part in securities, among which was one share of the New York Society Library, valued at \$125. He divided his estate in equal shares among his five children, Mrs. Mary Clare Ord, Mrs. Kate S. Wilson, Mrs. Jesse Hartley, Margaret J. Billings, and Dr. John Sedgwick Billings.

ELLIOTT, Mrs. E. T., has been engaged as librarian of the library recently inaugurated in Galesburg, Ill.

GAMBLE, Martha, was elected assistant librarian of the Lima Public Library, Ohio, to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Miss Lyle Harter.

GRIFFIN, Jeanne, Drexel 1909, has resigned her position in the Duluth Public Library to become assistant librarian in the North Dakota Agricultural College Library, Fargo, N. D.

GROVER, Hazel, is librarian of the new public library at Hackettstown, N. J.

HARRIS, Ellen M., has been appointed librarian of the Harford county, Md., Public Library.

HAWKINS, Mrs. George B., has been appointed to succeed Miss Donna Scott as librarian of the Herbert Kraft Free Library, Red Bluff, Cal.

HINKUE, Mrs. Mary, has been appointed librarian of the newly-opened Carnegie library in Bloomfield, Ia.

HORTON, Marion, has been appointed librarian in Tremont High School, Oakland, Cal.

KULDALKAR, J. S., the successor of Mr. W. A. Borden as director of state libraries of Baroda, India, trained by him in the first class of the Baroda Library School, arrived in this country from India Sept. 20, and spent Library week at Lake George, where his affability and evident ability made him most welcome. Mr. Kuldalkar is also editor of the *Library Miscellany* and president of the Baroda Library Club. He is a graduate of Bombay College, of the Brahmin caste, and of the Brahma Somag religion. He has made a professional tour

through the continent and England, and will visit the libraries in America on his way around the world; and American librarians will doubtless give him the same cordial welcome which they gave to our German and Japanese visitors last year.

MALONE, Mary, has been appointed to succeed Alberta Malone, resigned, as assistant librarian of the Atlanta, Ga., Public Library.

McKEE, Clara, has accepted a position as librarian in Providence, R. I.

MULHERON, Annie, of the circulation department of the Detroit Public Library, has resigned to go to Honolulu for social service work among the Chinese.

PORTER, Mrs. Cora Case, of Oklahoma City was unanimously elected to the position of librarian of the Enid, Okla., Carnegie library, the position recently vacated by the marriage of Miss Mildred Bailey of this city. Mrs. Porter will assume her duties in Enid the first of September. She has been assistant librarian in the Carnegie library in Oklahoma City.

ROCKWELL, Helen E., Drexel 1913, who had had some twelve years experience in library work before taking the Drexel course, has accepted the position of head cataloger in the Public Library of Duluth, Minn.

SANDERS, W. W., a colored man, has been appointed State Librarian by Governor Hatfield of West Virginia.

TEST, Marjorie, Drexel 1913, has been appointed assistant at the Cooper Park branch of the Camden (N. J.) Free Public Library.

TRIMBLE, Katherine M., of the class of 1912-13, has been appointed library assistant in the Drexel Institute Library and placed in charge of the loan desk.

TYLER, Alice S. The Des Moines Library Club had the pleasure of entertaining Miss Alice S. Tyler at a farewell breakfast on Aug. 30. The best wishes of all go with her in her new capacity as director of the Western Reserve University Library School. Miss Julia A. Robinson, Miss Tyler's successor as secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, was an honored guest of the club.

WARNER, Mrs. Cassandra U., Drexel 1909, has resigned her position as reference librarian of the Kansas City Public Library.

WEBER, L. W., has been appointed librarian of the Detroit College of Law, succeeding Mrs. Hanley, who recently resigned.

WELLS, Blanche I., has accepted a position in the Public Library at Lancaster, Mass.

WILLIAMS, Willie, succeeds Emily Hemp, who has resigned from the Atlanta, Ga., Public Library to accept a position in El Paso, Tex.

Gifts and Bequests

Ashfield, Mass. Mr. M. M. Belding of New York, a native of Ashfield, has given it a library building which, when finished and equipped, will house fourteen thousand volumes and will have cost \$30,000.

Athens, Ga. William Davis, of Macon, presented the University Law School with a law library consisting of 600 volumes.

Bayonne, N. J. Andrew Carnegie has given \$25,000 for an addition to the Bayonne Free Public Library.

Belleville, Mo. A new library building is to be erected from Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$45,000.

Bennington, Vt. The late Colonel Scott left the library \$5000 to be held in trust by the association, the income only to be expended in the purchase of books.

California. The State Assembly has voted to accept the library of the late Adolph Sutro and to house it in a special building for which \$70,000 has been appropriated.

Chicago, Ill. The municipal reference library which the city council last spring voted to establish permanently in the city hall opened ready for the use of council members and the city law department.

Deerfield, N. H. The books at Mrs. Butterfield's winter residence, 616 Fifth avenue, New York, are left to the Philbrick James Library. This institution will also receive \$4000 and several pictures and bookcases.

Sacramento, Cal. Through M. J. Burke, President of the City Commission, has accepted the offer made by Andrew Carnegie to contribute \$175,000 for a Carnegie library building in this city, provided the city furnishes a free site and contributes \$17,500 annually towards its maintenance.

Sea Cliff, L. I. Mrs. Samuel Stenson, of Brooklyn, has presented to the village a library in memory of her husband.

Springfield, Mass. By will of the late Mr. Charles Chase the library received \$2000.

Troy, N. Y. The Central Y. M. C. A. formally opened its new library on Sept. 6. This is a gift of its president, Robert Cluett, and contains 1100 books.

Winchester, Va. It is unfortunate that there are not more frequent instances of library bequests such as that which has conferred upon Winchester, Va., the possession of a fine library and a fund for its maintenance that will rank with those of some of the large cities. The Handley Library is an outcome of the bequest of Judge John Handley, of Scranton, Pa., who died in 1894. The amount of money

available for the library is a million dollars, two hundred thousand of which has been devoted to the structure and the remainder to the endowment. The handsome library building was formally opened on Aug. 21.

Worcester, Mass. The Public Library has recently received the valuable private library of Lewis W. Hammond, formerly of that city. The collection, gathered by Mr. Hammond during many years, numbers 1439 volumes, all in admirable condition. It comprises chiefly the English and American classics and is especially rich in biographical and critical literature relating to the English and American stage.

Zanesfield, O. Dr. Earl S. Sloan, of Boston, a native of Zanesfield, has bought the site of the school which he attended as a boy and will erect thereon a public library at a cost of \$6,500.

Library Reports

Alameda (Cal.) P. L. Marcella H. Krauth, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, '13.) Accessions 2635. Total 41,720. Circulation 129,920. New registration 1128. Total 10,992. Receipts \$11,977.39. Expenditures \$11,965.67.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences L. Susan A. Hutchinson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 733. Total 20,504. 3385 people have used the library.

The past year has been one of the most productive of visual results in its history for it has seen the installation of suitable library equipment. This marks the culmination of plans laid in previous years and includes library stack and catalog cases, and makes possible the establishment of a periodical room and the organization of the map collection. The end of the year finds the Library observing one of the first principles of scientific management which is "to systematize each piece of routine work so that it may be done in the shortest time with the least expenditure of energy."

Cleveland (Ohio) P. L. William H. Brett, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 80,979. Total 487,398. Circulation 3,650,198. New registration 28,004. Total 144,437. Receipts \$358,543.88. Expenditures \$369,065.23.

The staff numbers about 200 regular assistants. The opening of the Lorain branch on March 28, was the building event of the year. Other new buildings are the Sterling, Alta and Quincy, either complete or in course of construction. On Dec. 10 the municipal reference branch was opened in the City Hall. The big event in the year's history of the library was the successful campaign for a two million dollar bond issue for a new main library building. An interesting by-product of the bond campaign was the result of the use

of the library. During the first quarter of the year, before the publicity agent the bond issue began, came less than one-seventh of the total increase in circulation.

Concord (N. H.) P. L. Grace Blanchard, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 725; total 31,625. Circulation 87,287. New registration 650; total 9600.

Elmira (N. Y.) Steele Memorial L. Kate Deane Andrew, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, '13.) Accessions 1205; total 19,279. Circulation 78,447. New registration 1250.

The work with clubs has broadened, and they depend upon the library service in the arrangement of programs and in following the course of study for the year. The library has pursued the policy of encouraging the public to feel a proprietary interest in the library, and of keeping in touch with every activity in the city. The past year shows increased use of all departments, a larger issue of books for home use, a greater number of patrons, and a general evidence of progress. Instruction of the eighth grade pupils of the public schools has been continued, and the results in intelligent use of the library by academy students seems to justify us in this effort. The librarian, by special arrangement with the superintendent of schools, was allowed to meet this year with the teachers of each of the grammar schools. In these informal conferences juvenile literature, the value of good reading, and various matters pertaining to the library and the school were discussed. The gain in circulation in the juvenile department of over 2000 volumes is, in a measure, due to the visits in the schools this year. Another departure this year has been the history lists made for academy students. With the cooperation of the head of the history department of the academy, lists of fiction under different countries and periods were compiled, and the books were made required reading for the students. An effort has been made to secure many books adapted to the needs of busy men, such as mechanics, engineers, carpenters, and others who want practical books. To this end circulars calling attention to the fact that the library can furnish books along these lines were sent out to be enclosed in the pay envelopes of the employees. About 3500 circulars were distributed in this way.

Hartford, Conn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Aug., 1913.) Circulation 21,750. Total registration 342.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. Everett R. Perry, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 38,028. Total 224,349. Circulation 1,185,013. New registration 28,748. Total 70,361. Receipts \$170,346.22. Expenditures \$170,133.20.

The staff numbers 112. During the year 36,301 volumes have been cataloged; 34,709 classified; 16,530 bound. Complete inventory made between December, 1912, and April, 1913.

Story telling and reference work with children and on topics relating to child life have been especially emphasized. There are on file 639 magazines. A special feature of the reference work has been developed by the appointment of Mr. T. J. Fitzpatrick to attend to the requests of artisans, scientific and technical readers, and business men. The library has 20 branches.

Louisville (Ky.) P. L. Mr. Settle, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 19,061; total volumes in library 163,214. Circulation 776,654. New registration 9,387; total 40,824. Receipts \$85,553.52; expenditures \$81,041.78.

The library system consists of the main library, 7 branches, 213 class room collections in schools, and 37 deposit stations. Books cataloged during year 16,921; total cataloged in libraries 134,117.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. John Cotton Dana, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912.) Accessions 19,184; total 203,257. Circulation 1,073,054. Total registration 52,402. Receipts \$129,312.51. Expenditures \$129,303.84.

The staff numbers 60. Books bound during the year 16,724; books repaired 48,728. Books lent at branches 491,256; 79,050 of this number were lent to high school. There are on file 336 periodicals.

A course of 12 lessons on the Use of books and a library were given to 220 students. 390 meetings were held in the library building during the year.

Oakland (Cal.) P. L. Chas S. Greene, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June, 1913.) Total volumes 67,349. Circulation 56,957. Registration 56,287.

The staff numbers 90. There are twelve branches in city and 21 in county. Number of magazines 265; 21 for circulation; bound magazines 444; 116 newspapers received regularly.

Pomona (Cal.) P. L. Sarah M. Jacobus, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je., 1913.) Accessions 2844; total volumes in library 23,568. Circulation 101,237. Total registration 8228. Total re-registration 2861.

The library was closed for moving into new rooms from July 1 to 15. The assembly room has been found useful by debating teams and other clubs.

Portland (Me.) P. L. Alice C. Furbish, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 2341; total volumes in library 67,918. Circulation 83,946. New registration 2041; total 8228. Receipts \$12,200.13; expenditures \$12,086.14.

The staff numbers 11. The total recorded attendance in the reference room and adult and young people's reading rooms was 66,827. The work done in reference room increases in amount and improves in kind.

Providence (R. I.) Westerly P. L. Joseph L. Peacock, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Aug., 1913.) Total accessions 32,950. Circulation 66,073. Total registration 2877.

Redlands (Cal.) A. K. Smiley P. L. Ardena M. Chapin, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July, 1913.) Accessions 2370; total volumes in library 23,887. Circulation 105,060. New registration 1013; total 6208. Receipts \$17,373.71; expenditures \$17,315.71.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. Arthur E. Bostwick, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, '13.) Accessions 30,657; total 374,997. Circulation 1,807,327. New registration 20,774; total 93,307. Receipts \$239,368.11; expenditures \$222,015.76.

The staff, including members of the training class, now numbers 233 persons (96 men and 137 women).

The Department of Records has been abandoned and the position of assistant in charge of supplies created. The new bindery department in the central building is in full operation.

The library proper now consists of seven buildings covering nearly two acres.

The new Central Library, which has been in use for more than a year, has not proved expensive in administration in excess of the original estimates, the report states.

The reference collection now contains 86,000 volumes, and several thousand volumes are being added each year. The use of this department, says the report, has trebled in a year. There have been several notable exhibitions of art in the art department, the library having become a member of the American Federation of Arts and having displayed five of its exhibitions.

The applied science and municipal reference departments have become popular, while a diversified system of work, study and entertainment has been inaugurated in the children's department.

Extension work has been carried on actively, the library supplying branch stations throughout the city. The traveling library and public delivery and deposit stations have contributed to the large use of the library's facilities.

A training class of 11 members was graduated on June 14, 1912, exercises being held in the central building, with an address on "The Librarian," by Dr. Bostwick, and remarks by Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, head of the Instruction Department.

San Francisco (Cal.) P. L. Robert Rea, lbn. (Rpt.—ending June, 1913.) Total volumes 130,381. Total circulation 219,828. Total registration 41,016.

The staff numbers 57. There are 6 branches and 13 deposit stations.

Westfield (N. Y.) Patterson L. Sarah H. Ames, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 865; total 19,080. Circulation 25,527 (adult fiction 50 per cent.) Population 4000.

FOREIGN

Birmingham (Eng.) Free Libraries. Walter Powell, chief librarian. (Rpt.—yr. ending March 31, '13.) Accessions 17,131; total 445,675. Circulation 2,217,563. Registration 79,108.

Communications

PERIODICAL INDEXES—A REPLY.

Editor *Library Journal*:

IN the June issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* Mr. Charles H. Brown discusses American periodicals and their relation to the needs of American libraries. Speaking of The H. W. Wilson Company's new publications, he criticizes the policy of transferring 18 magazines from the *Readers' Guide* to the *Readers' Guide Supplement*, and of indexing in the *Supplement* five that were included in the *Magazine Subject-Index* for 1912.

It is true that for the time being the transfer of magazines from one index to another may cause some confusion, but the change must eventually result in very much better service, especially to small and medium-sized libraries. Up to 1913 only two periodical indexes were published by the Wilson Company, the *Readers' Guide* and the *Readers' Guide Abridged*, the latter being identical with the larger *Guide* in the indexing for its 22 magazines.

The list of periodicals in the *Readers' Guide* has grown from 20 indexed in 1901 to 94, together with six yearly reports, indexed in 1912. The selection of these magazines during this time was made with reference to the needs of libraries both large and small. When the *Cumulative-Index to a Selected List of Periodicals* was consolidated with the *Readers' Guide* in 1903 the complete list indexed in it was transferred to the *Guide*. During the years 1901 to 1912 many periodicals ceased publication, also some few were dropped and others substituted which were of more value in reference work.

The *Annual Library Index* for 1910 was the last issue retaining the feature of an index to periodicals. This made the need urgent for an index to a larger list than was supplied by the *Readers' Guide*. The publishers could not without financial loss include more material in the *Guide* at the same subscription price, and the smaller and medium-sized libraries did not care for the inclusion of periodicals which they did not subscribe for, so the *Readers' Guide Supplement* was undertaken. Its inception was a fitting time to take out of the *Guide* the magazines usually found only in libraries which would be likely to subscribe for the *Supplement*, viz., the large ones. This would make room in the *Guide*, at approximately the same cost, for those periodicals—some of them the newer ventures, some of them greatly improved of recent years—which libraries had been calling for, and which not only the large but the small and medium-sized libraries subscribed for. Eighteen were transferred to the *Supplement*. Of these 14 were either quarterlies or published less often than monthlies, three were monthlies, and one, *Nature*, a weekly. On the whole, the *Guide* will be increased

in size and in usefulness for a large majority of its users, though there are a few who lose by the change.

The list for the *Supplement*, with the exception of those transferred from the *Guide*, has been chosen by the large libraries by means of a referendum vote.

It is not the intention of the publishers hereafter to transfer periodicals from the *Guide* to the *Supplement*, or *vice versa*. Periodicals may, however, be dropped, as for example *Hearst's Magazine* and the *Cosmopolitan*, which are now under advisement for discontinuance on the initiative of libraries.

We have observed that it has been the custom in the past for the *Magazine Subject-Index* to cease indexing any periodicals that were put on the *Readers' Guide* list, confining itself solely to periodicals not elsewhere indexed, and we have reason to believe that this custom will be adhered to in the case of the five that were in the *Magazine Subject-Index* in 1912. Since the *Magazine Subject-Index* is published only once a year the transfer will work no hardship to libraries.

The same reasoning applies to the inclusion of books in both the *Guide* and *Supplement* as holds good for the periodicals indexed. The more popular composite books are chosen for the *Guide*, and those well worth indexing, but probably purchased only by the larger libraries are put in the *Supplement*, in short the indexes are made to fit the libraries. As large libraries also have the *Guide*, there is no discrimination against any one. If the books worthy of indexing were all included in the *Guide* the expense to the publishers would be greater than could be borne at the present subscription rates. If, on the other hand, they were all included in the *Supplement*, the smaller libraries and their patrons would be deprived of a service which has proved exceedingly useful and valuable to them.

The *Industrial Arts Index* was undertaken because of urgent and often repeated calls by librarians and others for such an index. True, almost all the periodicals on its list are indexed regularly by the *Engineering Magazine* in its monthly "Engineering index"; but because it is an alphabetical classed bibliography under large main subdivisions it is almost impossible for anyone but an expert to find the material without a long search for it, and even the expert, unless he wishes only a record of the month's additions to the literature in his own field, might, nine times out of ten, be better served by a bi-monthly cumulated index. The popular use of the *Readers' Guide* has demonstrated the usability by the public of material all in one alphabet, and it is on this plan that the *Industrial Arts Index* is published.

Again, the *Industrial Arts Index* is not only an index to engineering periodicals but to those on special trades, as for example, the *Inland Printer*, *Ice and Refrigeration*, etc. Presumably a large number of the periodicals to

be added to the list indexed will be of this character. Engineering and the trades are so closely and increasingly allied in these days that it is exceedingly fitting to combine the record of their literature in one publication.

It makes for efficiency that the *Industrial Arts Index* is published five times a year, cumulating each time, while the index in the *Engineering Magazine* cumulates yearly only in the *Engineering Index*.

A periodical bibliography on social sciences such as Mr. Brown suggests would no doubt be of much value to librarians, but at present there seems to be the largest popular demand for an index to agricultural literature. Following this closely is the need for an educational index, and then comes the social sciences. The H. W. Wilson Company has under consideration some such ventures as these in "the untrodden paths in the field of periodical bibliography," and when there seems to be a prospect of financial support for them they will be undertaken. No matter how useful or how valuable a bibliographical publication might be, it could not long survive if it did not reach a strictly commercial basis, unless it were subsidized, or else published by an organization, such as the American Library Association, having funds for that purpose.

A committee of the American Library Association to investigate the problem of the indexing of periodicals might be desirable. However, so far as investigating is concerned, it is difficult to see how any committee would do such work with anywhere near as much thoroughness, as The H. W. Wilson Company investigates for itself. It is very evident, if it is to plan and make a publication which is to gain the support of libraries, it is necessary to make it on that plan that is most useful to libraries. In order to determine what periodicals should be indexed, the Wilson Company has compiled lists of periodicals subscribed for by libraries at different times. Then these lists under consideration have been submitted and have received the votes of libraries to determine which periodicals are most needed. In other ways also the company has sought by scientific methods to determine with considerable care just what to do and how to do it. It would, however, appreciate the coöperation of a committee; indeed, it has always sought advice and coöperation. H. W. WILSON.

THE following communication sent to the editor of the *New York Evening Post* may be of interest to L. J. readers:

To the Editor of the *Evening Post*:

SIR: Some time ago I addressed the same query to the libraries of Boston, New York, and Washington, namely, what Spanish novels of chivalry printed before 1650 were in their possession? There is a list of such novels in the fortieth volume of the *Biblioteca de Autores Españoles*. The reply from New

York was that they had not a single one, and from the other two cities that they could not answer my question. If I had to rely on American libraries, my recent article in the *Archiv für des Studium der neueren Sprachen* would never have been written. One librarian went so far as to send me a list of picaresque novels, and on my remonstrance he replied that the novels of chivalry and the picaresque novels were so much alike that they could be easily mistaken one for the other. In the recent book on Greek novels by Dr. S. L. Wolff there is no evidence that the author has seen any of the old editions of the Italian translation of Achilles Tatius. I suppose they were not accessible. Now, I have three copies of them in my possession, bought at fifty cents apiece.

The Italian play, *Il Sacrificio degli Intornati*, is very often mentioned as a possible source of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." Now, the late Dr. Furness had a copy of it, and I have three of them, but a person who should ask for it at an American library would probably get nothing but a stare.

There is nothing more mischievous than the American librarian's notion that a book has to be bought only when there is a demand for it. Some books have to be bought as soon as a chance presents itself, irrespective of the demand. I had only one chance of buying a certain book in my whole life; I bought it, and have been using it constantly.

There is another question which I should like to touch, namely, that of etiquette. When I write for information to a European library, I generally get a reply from the librarian himself or his assistant, and the reply is to the point. In this country one is likely to get a letter of an extraordinary flippancy, smacking of centuries of half-education and signed Miss Dashaway. Some time ago one of the best libraries was requested to send a complete edition of Straparola's novels. An abridged edition was duly received the next day. In fact, most of the librarians do not know whether the editions in the library are abridged or not, unless it is specified in letters of an inch size on the title. The fallacy of the American notion of cataloging books from the titles alone will sooner or later become apparent.

JOSEPH DE PEROTT.

Worcester, Mass., August 12.

Library Calendar

- Oct. 1-2 (?) Vt. L. A., Woodstock.
 7-10. Ohio L. A., annual meeting, Oberlin, O.
 8-10 (?) Minn. L. A., annual meeting, State University, Minneapolis.
 9-10. Keystone State L. A., annual meeting, Erie, Pa.
 15-17. Nebraska L. A., annual meeting, Omaha, Neb.
 22-24. Mo. and Kan. L. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

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